OCTOBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,444—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
12 8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	14 8
22 0		26 0
25 0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	30 0
29 0		34 0
31 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Ledit	36 0
38 0		44 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th Oct.
B.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2984	500	S. Bacon	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
					1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11 h ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st December	1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 27th October, 1888.
SFURA	,, 17th Nov. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	to sail on 9th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Morse	4,209	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500 550	17th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	24th Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd Oct.
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,500	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE "APOLLO" Steamer, 3,200 Tons, of the WILSON LINE, will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 1st November 1888, and has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light.

For particulars as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL CURTSAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd October, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 14th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkas and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate, relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

PREPARED ONLY BY TREACHER & Co.

AN elegant and most efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath—

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

Notice that T. and Co.'s Trade Mark is indelibly printed on the cover of each jar.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KRINOLEIN,

A COMBINATION of fatty and spirituous substances so blended together that the drying properties of the latter are counterbalanced by the oleaginous constituents of the former, the product being a highly *cleansing, nourishing and emollient dressing for the hair.* It is cooling and pleasant in use. Oils and Pomades are superseded. By its penetrating power it reaches the roots of the hair, the scalp is stimulated into action, the hair vessels nourished, and the hair itself is embellished by a *beautiful and brilliant gloss*—

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONA THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL
THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES BOUQUET

YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle, Re. 1-8.

SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the

BOMBAY GAZETTE Office,

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ASPINALL'S (READY FOR USE) ENAMEL.

COLOURS EXQUISITE! SURFACE-LIKE PORCELAIN!

FOR ALL KINDS OF

"HOME" AND DECORATIVE WORK.

MADE IN THE FOLLOWING COLOURS :—

VERMILION.	CANARY.	STRAW.	TURQUOISE.
FLAMINGO RED.	MAROON.	ORANGE.	PEACOCK BLUE.
DARK RED.	STONE.	LILAC.	ELECTRIC GREEN.
ROYAL MAIL RED.	DRAB.	MYRTLE GREEN.	CHOCOLATE.
SEALING WAX RED.	FRENCH GREY.	INDIAN YELLOW.	BRONZE.
BLACK.	OLIVE.	LIGHT OAK.	FAWN.
SAGE GREEN.	CORAL (Pink).	DARK OAK.	PRIMROSE.
JAPANESE GREEN.	HEDGE SPARROW'S EGG TINT.	QUAKER BLUE.	ARABIAN BROWN.
PEA GREEN.	HELIOTROPE.	WHITE.	OLD GOLD.
BLUE.	SMOKE.	IVORY.	PEACOCK GREEN.
TERRA COTTA.		GREEN.	IMPERIAL RED.

&c., &c., &c.

PER TIN, Re. 1-4.

Also a number of new Shades in Moss Greens, Golds, Fraise, Terra Cottas, Cardinals, Sultans' and high art Tints. BATH ENAMEL, to withstand Hot Water, at a slightly enhanced rate.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;

OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. Wigramsingam, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

THE WINE OF SAINT RAPHAEL.

"St. Raphael is not only as palatable as the finest desert wines, but it is free from the burning of alcoholic liquids, and from the bitter and harsh flavor of the preparations of quinine. It is smooth and rich to the palate, moderately sweet, cordial to the stomach. In these qualities it is on a par with the finest growths of France and Spain. But it certainly takes the first place among the wines recommended as tonic and strengthening."

"Among the resources of hygiene and of the materia medica, there is, perhaps, no substance more frequently employed than wine; nor is there any which is employed with more indifference, with less precaution as to its most variable composition and widely differing effects."

"For ordinary use," says the learned professor, "good French wines, mixed with a due proportion of water, are wisely chosen; but for therapeutic purposes the preference will be given to a wine richer in tannin. In this point of view, none can be placed above St. Raphael. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring strength that has been lowered by disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."

Per dozen Rs. 24.

Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, and Byculla Bridge, BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Path, POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA:

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR E MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two invigorates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "APOLLO," ARRIVED from Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MACDONALD," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1888.

PHRENOLOGY.

THIS EVENING at 6 p.m., a LECTURE will be DELIVERED, by JOHN MANN, Esq. Practical Phrenologist, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Subject,—UTILITY of PHRENOLOGY. Public phrenological examinations after the lecture, if desired. ADMISSION FREE.

W. CROFTON,
Secretary.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4 per share (Free of Income Tax,) being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 6th November, 1888. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 23rd October to 6th proximo both days inclusive.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A COMPETENT TELEPHONE INSPECTOR, for H. H. the Nizam's Telephone Department. Salary H. S. Rs. 150 and 30, horse allowance. Applicant should state age, nationality, whether married or single, and furnish copies of Testimonials addressed to

D. GAUNTLETT,
Offg. Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 19th October, 1888.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

B. Arab Horse, handsome and powerful, 6 years old, height 14·2, promising fencer, good Infantry Charger, stands fire, perfectly broken sound and unbroken'd.....Price, Rs. 1,000
B. Arab Horse, "King of Thule," a colt, height 14·2, winner of several races, perfect Infantry and passed Cavalry Charger, trained in 17th Lancers' school, makes a slight noise .....Price, Rs. 500
Ch. G.B. Mare "Rani," aged, 13·3, good polo pony, believed to go in harness but not driven by present owner.....Price Rs. 150
Two Saddles complete by "Prat" in good order, each.....Price Rs. 40
A pair of Binoculars.....Price, Rs. 30
A D. B. C. F. Gun, Cylinder by "Barraud" of Newcastle, in Mahogany case with fittings, in good order, price .....Rs. 120
A nickel-plated, 450 Revolver by "Truelock" of Dublin, short barrel, in mahogany case.....Rs. 35
Apply to

MAJOR COLLINGWOOD,
Lancashire Fusiliers, Ahmednagar.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Ld.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, of Rs. 25 per Whole Share and Rs. 6¼ per Quarter Share (Free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd October, 1888, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની & Co.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th October, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company, during 12 Months, commencing 1st January, 1889.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise), on WEDNESDAY, 14th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfillment of the engagement, failing which, on the Contractors' part, the Railway Company may Cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent reserves the right to accept any one or more items without reference to other items in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd October, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that COWASJEE KHURSETJEE MEHTA, the Executor of the late DINBAI KHURSETJEE MEHTA, and the heirs of the late KHURSETJEE BEHRAMJEE MEHTA, HAVE CONTRACTED TO SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 71, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim or the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of October, 1888.

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,177 square yards or thereabouts, with the Messuage, Tenement, Bungalow, Godown, Kitchen, Well, Trees and Compound Wall standing thereon, situate, lying and being as civil in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 175 and 34, new No 14351, survey Nos. 1-2363 and 1-2437, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1207, and Street No. 135, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the Sivri Road, leading to Sivri Fort, on or towards the west by Golanjee Hill Road, leading to cemetry, on or towards the north by the property of Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistri, and on or towards the south by the Public Road, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta, and are now vacant, and 2NDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,156 square yards or thereabouts, with the Messuage, Tenement or Stable standing thereon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 175, new No. 14352, and new survey Nos. 1-2363 and 1-2437, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 1199 and Street No. 127, and is bounded on or towards the north by the property of Dorabjee Shroff, on or towards the south by the property of Narayen Vithoba, on or towards the east by the said Golanjee Hill Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Laxuman Agree, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta, and are now vacant.

MANSUKLAL AND DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Indian Graphic Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

THE NEW LAND REVE[illegible] POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES, 1889.

JANUARY 19TH, 22ND, 24TH AND 26TH.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the next entrances close at 12 p.m., on the 1st November. Arrangements will be made to provide Tent and Stable Accommodation on the Race Course during the Meeting. Owners requiring the same are requested to inform the Undersigned not later than the 1st January.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Oct., 18, 1888. Secy., Races.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st November, 1888, a TERMINAL CHARGE OF 6 PIES PER MAUND, will be made upon Goods carried between Two Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and 3 pies per maund upon Goods Booked betw en a Station on any other Railway and a Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The terminal charge is in addition to the mileage rate. The payment of this additional charge to the Southern Mahratta Railway, does not exempt owners of Goods from terminal charges made by other Railways upon Goods sent from or to stations on such Railways, to or from Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, nor does it cover cost of Loading or Unloading Goods which are carried at rates under which these services are performed by senders and consignees respectively.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th October, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent or publication.

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THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Y uth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful persons attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bilious ness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER De Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„ „	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ „	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„ „	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„ „	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„ „	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„ „	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„ „	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„ „	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„ „	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„ „	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„ „	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES.
FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
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ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
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The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional); Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Resstorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanennt Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLAT DES SAHARIENNES.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS spinning MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1882	£300,600
„	1885	£388,106
„	1886	£355 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when married in either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,494,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE.
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£8,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,350.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parsa
B. Bunder	Bhosawal	Satari	Chapli
Mowjid „	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nagpore	Katipurna
Parel

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Crawford Commission, Council Hall, Poona.
Kurrachee Ice Company, 3-30 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Lecture on "Utility of Phrenology," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—I. M. S. Dalhousie, from Karachi. Yesterday:—Thames (s), from London; Apollo (s), Hull; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—I. M. S. Clive, for Madras. Yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmagoa, &c.; Satara (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

REPORTED THEFT.—Callidass Mugunlall, a gold and silver embroiderer, living in Pinjrapole, reported to the police the theft of several reels of gold thread, valued at Rs. 75, from his house on the 15th instant.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Amana Narayen reported to the police that he dropped a packet of twenty currency notes and Rs. 10 in cash, amounting to Rs. 190, somewhere between Funneswady and Mandavie, on Saturday last.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (captain), Graham, Nathan, and Captain Hodgkinson, *vs.* White.—Captain Capel-Cure (captain), Messrs. Prevost, Lawrence, Dixon, and Cobbold. Play to commence at 4-45 o'clock.

BURGLARIES.—The residence of Mr. C. B. Robinson, at Parell, was entered into on the night of Friday last, and wearing apparel, worth Rs. 67, were stolen.—The shop of Anunt Nensey, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, was broken into on Friday night last, and gold ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 95, were stolen.

A BOY ROBBED OF HIS ORNAMENTS.—On Saturday last the son of Govind Dowlut, aged about 8 years, was enticed away from Lower Colaba to the Victoria Terminus Railway Station by a Hindoo woman, and stripped of his ornaments, valued at Rs. 14. The woman then decamped, leaving the boy.

THE NASSICK MURDER.—The trial of Narayan Bapoo, for the murder of an old man at Nassick, was concluded last week at the Nassick Sessions, and the man, found guilty by the assessors, has been sentenced to death. It will be remembered that the prisoner was arrested in Bombay by Inspector Butterfield, who unravelled the whole case, making inquiries at Nassick, and brought home the charge. The murder was a brutal one, and was prompted by avarice, the victim being taken to Nassick, where he was murdered by being thrown over the side of a bridge into the empty bed of a river, a height of 60 ft.

DARING ROBBERY.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged Abdul Mahomed and another, before Mr. Hamilton, with attempting to rob Budroodin Ahmed, a calasee. The evidence showed that the accused and four others met the complainant in front of a liquor-shop and demanded drink from him. The latter refusing they dragged him into the shop and rifled him of a set of silver studs. Two of the accused held him while another threatened to kill him if he raised an alarm. However, the complainant managed to escape, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. The case was remanded till the other prisoners were arrested.

ANNIVERSARY AT DABUL.—The feast of N. S. de Piedade, was celebrated on Sunday last, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Dabul. The church was decorated with flowers, and a selected choir sang during the Mass, and the ceremony was concluded by a procession and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. It was followed by a general meeting of the Society, at which the Very Rev. Vicar-General presided. Mr. Furtado read the report, which gave details of the charitable deeds performed by the Society. The Vicar-General then addressed the meeting, and exhorted the members to continue with the same vigour and spirit in their beneficent career. Mr. M. R. Gomes afterwards gave a dinner to the poor of the Society.

FALSE CHARGE.—At the Fort Police Court, Inspector Saunders placed Kusson Amir, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of stealing Rs. 3 in money and a cap. The story of the complainant was that he was going along the road when the accused and others stopped him, and assaulting him, removed the money and the cap. He ran away and complained to the police charging the accused with theft. Mr. Saunders stated that the charge was a false one, and the complainant was a bad character. He had been charged a few days ago, along with his mother, for attempting to set fire to a house. The complainant himself had gone to the lane in which the accused lived, and being drunk attempted to assault the neighbours. He was beaten himself and had to run away, leaving his cap on the road. In order to prove that the charge was a malicious one, the case was adjourned for further evidence.

I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THIS steamer which went to Karachi on Monday before last, returned to Bombay on Sunday night, bringing with her military details, numbering about forty, in charge of Lieutenant Thomas, Worcester Regiment. She had also on board as passengers the Rev Hill and Mr. Gonne, barrister-at-law. She docked yesterday morning for repairs, and sails for Aden on the 28th instant.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Oct. 24.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation.
„ 29.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 31.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
„ 15.—High Court re-opens.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Race.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Volunteer Rifle march out.
„ 20.—Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company.
„ 23.—Kurrachee Ice Company.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation.
„ 29.—Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
„ 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st October, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·871
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	68·5
Relative hemidity of Air	·612
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, ENE, E, W, WNW N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	209

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

FROM the advertisement in our yesterday's paper, it will have been noted that a fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the Alexandra Institution will take place early in January. A fuller programme will be published hereafter. H. E. Lady Reay, with the generous sympathy which she feels for every project intended to ameliorate the condition of women in this presidency, has very kindly consented to allow the bazaar to be held under her patronage. Her Ladyship has already forwarded a large boxful of pretty things as her contribution, and it is to be hoped that the many friends of the Alexandra Institution will not be backward in following so excellent an example. H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught has graciously promised to be present to open the fancy fair. This is another of the many instances of active and amiable interest her Royal Highness takes in the progress and well-being of institutions like the Alexandra Institution. Under such patronage, and with the co-operation promised (as we hear) by a large number of both English and native ladies, we have no doubt that the proposed bazaar will not only turn out a decided success, but that it will be a popular entertainment worthy, of general support. Bazaars and fancy fairs, when properly organized—as this one fully promises to be—are a favourite form of pastime with the well-disposed public, who are willing to give something of their store towards a deserving object, provided there is something given in return. The bazaar promises a *quid pro quo*, and as the object in the present case is a highly commendable one, and one which we think the native public should consider itself interested in supporting, we may safely predict that the Alexandra Institution fair will be liberally patronized. The Alexandra Institution, founded by the late Manockjee Cursetjee in 1863 in commemoration of the marriage of their R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, is the only establishment of its kind in the presidency giving an English education to native young ladies, and much of the present educational progress, and the more enlightened social condition of the natives, may justly be ascribed to the work done by the Alexandra Institution for the last twenty-five years and the beneficent influence resulting therefrom.

Hitherto the teaching at the Alexandra Institution has been confined to the three R's. and English, with singing, music and needlework, as behoved the early stage at which female education had arrived in India. The demand now, however, is for higher education, and the young ladies amongst the Parsees at least aim at degrees in Arts and Medicine. To meet this demand, the directors of the Alexandra Institution have been making the necessary arrangements. But want of funds is a great obstacle to further progress. The Manockjee Cursetjee memorial fund, which amounts to some ten or eleven thousand rupees, is to be devoted to this purpose, and if, as it is confidently hoped, the projected fancy fair will realise at least five thousand rupees, the task which the directors have before them of making the Alexandra Institution teach up to the Matriculation or High School Standard, will be materially facilitated. We need hardly add we wish the good work every encouragement and success.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY witnessed the close of this popular competition, when the prizes were distributed by Major-General Solly-Flood, C. B. The troops were, as usual drawn up in three sides of a square, the British Infantry coming first; after them were the Volunteers, the Native Cavalry and Bombay Infantry completing one side of the square. The rest of the square was occupied by some more Bombay Infantry, Beloochis, and members of the Hyderabad Contingent. Shortly after 5 p.m. Major-General Solly-Flood arrived, accompanied by Captain Hanwell, A. D. C. He inspected the prizes, which were laid out on a table in front of the tent, and before distributing them addressed the men as follows:—I am sorry that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught is not present at the end of this meeting to present the several prizes to the winners, but I cannot regret that that pleasant duty devolves on me. His Royal Highness was kind enough, you remember, to address you at the opening ceremony so that it will be unnecessary to detain you for any length of time. I shall confine my remarks to this meeting, and I think you will agree with me that it has been a very successful one; the entries and prizes being very much greater this year than on any previous occasion. I must refer to a few of the events of which I have some notes; the whole of the results have been published, and I need not mention more than a few of them. The number of competitors entering for the meeting are increasing to such an extent that if they go on at the same rate, we will soon be able to call it the Wimbledon of India. The Lancashire Fusiliers have won Rs. 1,295, being followed by the Poona Volunteers who have won Rs. 1,270. Amongst the Native Regiments the 9th Bo. Infantry stand first with Rs. 1,945 exclusive of prizes in kind. They have also been the most successful of all the Native Regiments competing, having carried off H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught's prize; the Poona Cup; the Salvadore Gabriel Cup; the Parvati Cup; besides furnishing the best native teams for the Musketry Cup; and Harding Competition. I refer again to the Lancashiae Fusiliers. I must draw attention to their having won the Musketry Cup, the Squad Trial stakes (for Europeans); and the Hardinge Competition. In the Wantage Competition, as I have already mentioned, I B R H A. wins the first European prize. It may not be generally known what the word Wantage means; Colonel Lloyd Lindsay, V.C., a very old enthusiastic Volunteer officer, who has now been raised to the Peerage under the title of Lord Wantage, instituted this competition some years ago, and it was in his memory that the Chief of Mundhol instituted the Officers' Wantage, Rs. 100 being added from the Fund. The 2nd Durham Light Infantry have in the Knowle's Volley Firing Competition proved themselves the best, and also the third best shots. They have also taken third place in the competition for the Wanowrie Cup. The 8th Bo. I. wins the Squad Trial Stakes for Native Regiments, the 12th Bo. I. wins the Duke of Connaught's Cup, and saves their stakes in the Poona and Parvati Cups; the 16th Bo. I. takes the first prize in the Knowle's Volley Firing Competition for Native Troops; the 28th Bo. I. (Pioneers) being second. It is much to their credit that the two Mountain Batteries combined have carried off the Officers' "Wantage." The Poona Volunteers have done very well, having won the Bombay Presidency Cup, and saved their stakes in the Wanowrie Cup, in addition to having won the amounts previously mentioned, Lance Sergt Clabby of this Corps has proved himself the best shot off the ranges this year, having won no less than Rs. 258 in cash, and scored highest for four medals, three of which unfortunately he cannot take under the rules. I congratulate the 3rd H. C. Cavalry in having taken the four best prizes in the "Wantage" competition, which they thoroughly deserved. The greatest assistance has been given to the meeting by the members of the Prize Committee, Capt Thatcher, and Lieut Wilson. Capt Rosseter's previous experience of the meeting and his zeal have proved invaluable. Lieut Logan, of the Loyal N Lancashire, carried out his arduous duties of Range Superintendent in a most efficient manner, and has been ably assisted by Sergt Akers of the D. L. I. The duties of the Range officers have been very severe, and the way in which they have worked has been very satisfactory. I have already said that this meeting is a very successful one; that it has been so is due to Major Parker Jervis, who is the worthy successor of Major Thomas. We are, as I have said before, indebted to Captain Rosseter and Lieut Logan, the Range Superintendents, whose duties were very arduous, and were performed in a very able manner. We had 24 targets, a much larger number than we have ever had before. These targets were made of paper, and they imposed a great deal of labour on the markers at the butts, who, I must not forget to mention, have all been drawn from the Poona Garrison. The Pool was very successful, and Captain Cooper is to be congratulated upon it. The arrangements of the Camp have been looked to very carefully, and the comfort of the men has been so well-looked after that I do not think there is any cause for grumbling. For this, Major Peile and his assistants are to be thanked. Notes on the meeting are going to be prepared by Captain Burroughes, and I am sure they will prove very interesting to you. The object of this meeting is to create emulation with reference to shooting in all ranks of the Army and Volunteers, and I think that great progress and improvement have been shown this year in the scores obtained by individuals and Companies; in fact, the improvement is so great that the winning scores of last year would only take a second or third place this year, and I hope that next year we will not only have good scores, but that we will see a number of new faces among the prize winners.

The prizes were then distributed.—*Poona Observer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, with the Overland Mails of October 5th, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-30 a.m., yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Col F W Grant	Mr Boxall
Lt Col Oldham	Sister Ellen
Mrs and Miss Harrington	Sister Eleanor
Mrs Spitta	Miss Blanche Pearson
Mrs Kitts	Mrs French
Mrs Oldham, child & infant	Mr H Bamber
Mr W K Porter	Mrs Percy Smith
Capt S King	Miss Ternan
Mr Mrs & Miss Spedding	Mrs Walsh, child & infant
Col B A Coombe	Mr A S Dyer
Miss Andrews	Miss M Dyer
Miss Pogson	Miss Browne
Miss Leonard	Mr Pettiein
Mr H C Binder	Mrs Collins & two infants
Mr & Mrs Sexton & infant	Mrs F Kilvert
Mr Coles	Dr M H Smith
Mr Bell	Mr and Mrs McCarthy
Baron Von Bolveren	Mr D Cairns
Miss F Andrews	Col North
Miss Rumsey	Rev J McCullough
Mr Pogson	Mr E R Logan
Mrs Bedford and child	Mr Pellatt
Mr J W Field	Mr C H Hallett
Mr and Mrs Hammond	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Charles	Mr Jenkins
Mr Cook	Mr Williams
Mr G Foster	Mr Harriott
Mr Mallett	Mr Furoival
Maj Genl Gillespie	Maj Baird
Mr Dobbs	Mr Sharp
Mr H Berchardt	Capt O W Hewitt
Mr Dawe	Mr Ford
Rev J F and Mrs Daly	Mr Jungheim
Mr Paget	Mr Brittain
Mr Bushby	Mr E T Lloyd
Mr G Palmer	Mr Twigg
Mr and Mrs Birks	Mr Graham Watson
Lt Col C F Lane	Mr Moritz Asiberg
Mr Carswell	Mr E John
Mr and Mrs Ashton	Mr Campbell Downie
Mr A L Webb	Dr and Mrs Kornot and 2 infants
Lt Col Cowie	Mr and Mrs McClelland
Mr H Harvey	Mr W Harvey
Mr W J Greer	Mr and Mrs Pope
Col Little	Mr Hill
Rev J Taylor	Mr Sassoon
Mr J Field	Mr and Mrs Durst and infant
Mr Russell	Col and Mrs Gerard
Dr Elizabeth Beilby	Mr and Mrs A Wace
Mr A J Hall	Mr C R Hills
Mr Whitney	Mr Strachey
Rev S S J Allnutt	Mr and Mrs Disney
Capt Jackson	Surg Maj and Mrs Hendley
Rev J S Gray	
Mrs Gray	
Col Cunningham	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH SEPT. TO 5TH OCT. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral.

Viscount Cross arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday as Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

The Marquis of Salisbury left the Chalet Cecil, near Dieppe, on Sunday for Nice.

At Glasgow on Monday Mr. A. J. Balfour was presented with a resolution passed by the Liberal Unionists belonging to 27 different Scotch constituencies, and expressing warm approval of his firm and successful administration as Chief Secretary of Ireland. In the evening the right hon. gentleman addressed a large and influential meeting in St. Andrew's-hall, Glasgow, in vindication of his Irish policy and the treatment of prisoners convicted under the Crimes Act.

The Marquis of Hartington has been presented with the honorary freedom of the burghs of Nairn and Inverness. At the latter place on Wednesday night the noble marquis spoke on public affairs at a great gathering of Liberal Unionists in the Free Assembly-hall, and emphatically declared his own determination and that of his colleagues to sink all minor differences in order to defeat the Gladstonian alliance with the Parnellites.

On Saturday Mr. J. Morley, in an inaugural address to the Ipswich Reform Club, of which he is president, replied to Mr. Chamberlain's recent strictures on the Gladstonian and Parnellite party.

The annual Convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain was held at Birmingham on Saturday, M. T. P. O'Connor presiding, and was followed in the evening by a public meeting in the Town-hall. Resolutions were passed condemnatory of coercion, and demanding Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., addressed his constituents at Wolverhampton on Monday night, maintaining that the policy of repression was a miserable failure, and that Irishmen ought to be empowered to manage their own affairs.

Sir C. Russell spoke at a meeting of Gladstonian Liberals at Lowestoft on Monday night.

Mr. Alderman Whitehead has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The Church Congress was opened in Manchester Free Trade-hall on Tuesday, when the Bishop of the diocese delivered the usual introductory address to a large assemblage. Later in the day Mr. A. J. Balfour read an interesting paper on "Positivism," and at a working men's meeting "The Needs of Human Nature and their Supply in Christianity" was the subject discussed. Among the various other topics since dealt with were foreign and colonial missions, temperance, and hindrances to Church work.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland has held its autumn sittings this week at Huddersfield.

The statue of the late Lord Shaftesbury, which has been placed in Westminster Abbey, was publicly unveiled on Monday by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Lord Sackville died on Monday at his seat, Knole-park, Sevenoaks, at the age of 67.

A boiler explosion occurred at Messrs. Watson and Co.'s mills, Birmingham, on Saturday, and four workmen were killed and several others seriously injured.

A fishing boat was run into and sunk off Ostend on Friday night by the mail packet Baudoin, and three of her crew were drowned.

William Waddle, the lover of the young woman who was lately murdered at Birtley Fell, Durham, was arrested on Monday at Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

At Marylebone Police-court, on Wednesday, John M'Kill, fitter, was committed for trial on the charge of causing the death of John King by throwing him out of a railway train in Haverstock-hill tunnel.

Two more shocking murders, bearing a strong resemblance to the Hanbury-street outrage, were perpetrated early on Sunday morning in the East-end of London, the victims in both cases apparently belonging to the class of unfortunate women. One of them was committed in Berner-street, Commercial-road and the other in Mitresquare, Aldgate. The Coroner's inquiry into the Berner-street outrage was opened on Monday, and is still proceeding. The inquest on the other murder commenced yesterday, and was adjourned for a week.

Colonel Fraser, Commissioner of the City Police, has offered a reward of £500 for information leading to the detection of the perpetrator of the murder in Aldgate.

On Tuesday a workman employed on the foundations of the new police buildings being erected in the Thames Embankment, Whitehall, found secreted in a cellar the mutilated body of a young woman. The police are investigating the matter.

John Brown, gardener, Westminster, cut his wife's throat in a fit of jealousy on Saturday, and afterwards gave himself up to the police.

Two young men have been arrested on the charge of attempting to murder a boycotted farmer named Fitzgerald near Tralee, and have been identified by the wounded man.

OBITUARY.—Maj. W. L. L Scott, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. C. Pulley, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. G. A. H. Falconar, Mad. Ret.; Col. S. Rimington, Bo. Ret.; Col. R. Johnstone, Bo. Ret.; Lord Sackville; Sir H. Keating; Maj.-Gen. A. Mattei; Lieut.-Col. M. Andrews; Lieut. E. Pleydell-Bouverie Campbell; Com. R. Ellis, R.N.; Captain J. S. Eaton, R.N.; Captain M. Bourchier, R.N.; Dr. Hornby; Mr. W. G. Palgrave; Professor J. Ella.

THE meeting of the French Chambers has been fixed for the 15th inst. The Government have decided to introduce at the opening of the Session a Bill for the revision of the Constitution.

A decree signed by President Carnot has been published, embodying a new set of regulations to be observed by foreigners immigrating to France.

The Emperor of Germany early in the week visited Stuttgart and Munich, being at each city very enthusiastically greeted. He arrived at Vienna on Wednesday, where he was cordially received by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Archdukes.

Dr. Geffken, of Hamburg, has been arrested on suspicion of being the person who communicated to the *Deutsche Rundschau* the Diary alleged to have been kept by the late Emperor Frederick, and his case has been set down for trial before the Supreme Court at Leipsic.

The Italian Government has addressed to the Porte a Note suggesting that in its draft protocol to the Suez Canal Convention the Turkish Government should specify the places on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean over which it intends to exercise its sovereignty.

Serious floods are occurring in Switzerland, and railway communication is interrupted.

The rebels retain their position near Suakin, but their provisions are stated to be running short, and they are also without reinforcements.

An Egyptian battalion, under Colonel Hickman, has left Alexandria for Suakin.

A report from Massowah states that the Khalifa Abdallah of Khartoum is dead.

The Porte has not yet released the Greek vessels which its authorities lately seized.

From Zanzibar it is reported that the commander of the German gunboat was unable to land a force at Kilwa to rescue his countrymen owing to the thousands of armed natives who lined the beach. The English gunboat Penguin saved the Germans at Lindi.

All the British Indian subjects have left Bagamoyo and safely reached Zanzibar.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Raratonga has been instructed to proclaim a British protectorate over that island and the rest of the Hervey group.

The chief Undabuko has been committed for trial, and Dinizulu will, it is said, await the result of the proceedings before he surrenders to the British.

Montsioa has protested against the proposed annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape Colony.

Proclamations have been issued providing for the adoption in New Guinea of the laws in force in Queensland, and prohibiting the supply of arms, liquor and opium to the natives.

President Cleveland has approved the Chinese Exclusion Bill, and sent to Congress a message on the subject.

There has been much wild speculation in wheat at New York and Chicago, with violent fluctuation of prices.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE subjoined despatch, signed Erastus Wiman, was handed in at the offices of the Toronto newspapers on the 1st inst. A request was subsequently made that it should be suppressed, and this was complied with by all the journals except the *Empire*, which published the document, commenting severely at the same time on the conspiracy against Canadian interests which it appeared to disclose. The message ran as follows:—

"New York, Sept. 29.—I deem it my duty to say that information from Washington has reached me of a reliable character to the effect that the Senate Committee on Foreign affairs have, during the past few days, in furtherance of the views of its chairman, Senator Sherman, been discussing the question of inviting the Dominion of Canada to join the United States. So far have matters progressed that it is not at all unlikely that a resolution will be reported for the concurrent action of both Houses, declaring it to be the duty of the President to open negotiations with Great Britain, looking to political union between the English speaking nations on this continent. The condition attending the invitation to Canada is understood to be that the United States would assume the entire debt of the dominion, estimated at 300,000,000 dols. Commercial union was urged as the basis of the proposed negotiations, on the ground that, while a majority might be secured for it, only a small minority favoured political union, but the sentiment of the committee was so strong in favour of proposing at first political union that it was impossible to contend with it."

President Cleveland has approved the Chinese Exclusion Bill, but suggests legislation permitting the landing of those Chinamen now *en route* for the United States who are provided with certificates, and granting an indemnity to those who suffered any violence during the anti-Chinese agitation in the Territories.

The yellow fever epidemic at Jacksonvilles hows signs of decreasing in virulence, and a more hopeful feeling prevails. Further relaxations are being made in the quarantine restrictions, and the railway service to the South is again being increased. Up to the present 2403 cases of yellow fever and 242 deaths have occurred at Jacksonville. No very recent news has been received from Fernandina, owing to the only telegraphist there having been attacked by the fever.

THE BEAUTY SHOW AT SPA.

THE International Beauty Show and the *fetes* in connection with it were brought to a close on the 29th ult. The age of the competitors had been fixed at from sixteen to thirty-five years, so as to secure a display of both youthful and mature charms. The *maximum* of the points which the jury could award was twenty—namely, two each for face, complexion, hair, teeth, bust, figure, hands, feet, expression and deportment. The jury was finally constituted of the Burgomaster of Spa as honorary president; Baron de Mesnil, president; Dr. Hicquet, vice-president; and Viscomte Jouy d'Arcy, secretary. Successive votes had reduced the number of competitors to nineteen, representing France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Sweden, the West Indies, and Belgium. The first prize of 5000f. was awarded to Mdlle. Soucaret, a very handsome creole from Guadeloupe, of French origin, aged eighteen; the second, of 2000f., to a fairer beauty, Mdlle. Rosa, from Ostend, aged sixteen; and the third, of 1000f, to a charming Viennese, aged twenty-three. Besides five minor money prizes, valuable awards in jewellery were given, and diplomas were presented to all the competitors. A ball and a supper concluded the proceedings. The attendance was very large. The annual beauty show is now to become a regular institution at Spa, and 25,000f. are to be offered in prizes next year.

Mary Stevens, the young Viennese lady with the undoubtedly British name, who gained the third prize in the "Competition of the Graces" at Spa, is in Paris, and has just given a very graphic account of the "Show." She is a pretty, rose tinted blonde, with black eyes, and states that the entries were 25 in number, and that all the competitors, dressed in ball costume went every evening for a fortnight to the Casino, where they were gazed at by people who had paid five francs for the privilege. In the centre of the competitors was placed the "beautiful Fatma," who was 'out of the running," and at her feet were all her swarthy attendants. Mademoiselle or Fraulein Steven was, on the whole, glad to be able to compete, although she found it fatiguing to sit out the show. She evidently views Mademoiselle Debroza, who was awarded the second prize, with considerable jealousy. She says that "the Debroza" lacks distinction, and obtained the honour simply because she was only 16, was a Belgian, and had influential friends. Here is a verbatim report of this Viennese lady's description of the other competitors who did not obtain high prizes, and of the grand *finale* of the show: "The prize-winners apart, all the rest were not only hideously ugly, but bad-tempered and ill-bred. You cannot imagine how they behaved when the names of the most successful competitors were read out. The scene was indescribable. There were groans, and shrieks, and imprecations. When we (the winners) received our bouquets, the others rushed at us like wild beasts; snatched our nosegays out of our hands, and trampled on them. Somebody spat upon the dress of Mdlle. Soukares—the Gaudeloupe girl—who got the first prize, and Mdlle. Vilain, who obtained the last or fourth prize, wacked me with her fan and cut my arm. She had to be ejected from the place by the police, and Madame Soukares and I had to fly literally for our lives." M. Soukares, the brother of the Gaudeloupe beauty, who is also in Paris, stated that his sister only consented to compete owing to the pressing solicitations of friends, and that then she was entered under an assumed name. So ended the famous "Spa Beauty Show" of the year of grace 1888.

A BRITISH EXPEDITION IN WEST AFRICA.

ACCORDING to a report received in Liverpool, the British expedition which was sent into the Togo country recently has met with very serious opposition, and in consequence a great number of natives on both sides have been killed. The expedition was organised to punish the natives in question for the murder of the British officer Captain Dalrymple. This gentleman went into the interior of the Gold Coast Colony to try and settle the differences between two powerful tribes who were at war and blocking the trade routes. Captain Dalrymple, it is said, succeeded in inducing the natives on one side to return to their country, but subsequently he was killed by the others. The force organised to punish the natives for the murder consisted of Houssa troops brought from several parts of the Gold Coast and from Lagos. These were under the direction of English officers and went from a place called Winnebah. No exact particulars of the fighting appear to have been received, but from the report which has reached Liverpool it would appear that the force met with very great opposition, as it is reported that about 500 of the enemy were killed. The natives were well armed, and are said to have inflicted severe losses on the Houssas, sixty-four of whom are said to have been killed in the battle. The British force only numbered two or three hundred men, but the natives were met with in strong force. The Togo country is just behind the German territory of Bageida, and after the fight the British Governor is said to have sent a communication to the German Governor of Bageida informing him of the result. It is not stated in the report if there were many injured on either side.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITIONS.

SIR FRANCIS DE WINTON, writing to the *Times*, refers to a letter by Sir Samuel Baker, which was published on Sept. 25. After alluding in grateful terms to Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson, Sir Francis says:—

SIR Samuel, with all the authority of his great knowledge and experience of Central African affairs, writes that "in all expeditions success depends upon the absolute integrity of the object—it must be one and only one;" and, as such a declaration from such an authority—although it may allude to the semi-political object of the German expedition as set forth by Dr. Carl Peters—may lead some of your readers to suppose that the object of the Emin Relief Committee was a twofold one (hence its want of success). I write to contradict such a supposition. The object for which the Emin Relief Expedition was organised was "one and only one," and we have yet to learn that Mr. Stanley has failed. Not long ago a report was circulated that news from Emin had been received by the Uganda Mission, bearing date last April. This news, it was stated, came through some Unyoro men who had been taken prisoners some months before by the Uganda. This is so very vague that I have no hesitation in recording my opinion that the communications between Wadelai and Buganda have been stopped since our last letter from Emin, dated Nov. 2. In that letter allusion was made to Casati and Mahommed Biri, whom Emin had sent as his agents to Kaba Rega, chief of the Unyoro tribe, and the hostile action of an Arab trader, then at Kaba Rega's village, towards these emissaries. Quite recently appeared a short notice stating that Casard (Casati) and Mahomed Biri had been murdered. I sincerely trust this is only rumour; but it lends important testimony to the fact that the route from Emin's province *via* Unyoro to the east coast has been blocked for the last six months; and nothing would be more natural than that Emin and Stanley had joined their forces to punish the Unyoro people and open up the route to Msalala south of Lake Victoria, where a large caravan of goods has been lying for some months, awaiting Mr. Stanley's arrival. Such action would also prevent Mr. Stanley from sending a party back to the Congo with the object of advising Major Barttelot of his arrival at Wadelai. It may be said this is only conjecture. True; but if Stanley has reached Emin, if he has brought him reinforcements of arms and ammunition, and by so doing "raised his already great prestige to its highest zenith—I again quote Sir Samuel—what is the use of the German expedition? Is another nation to reap the harvest shown with British blood and British treasure? In your article, which follows Sir Samuel Baker's letter, you state "what the thoroughgoing German contemplates is the establishment of communications which shall enable Emin Pasha to hold his own permanently." That was precisely the reason why the Congo route was chosen by Mr. Stanley. The route to Ujiji, mentioned by Sir Samuel, is well known and frequently traversed up to that point; but from Ujiji to Wadelai is further than from the Aruwimi to Wadelai, and from all we know at present no communication has passed over it for six months.

Colonel John Colborne, late colonel on Hicks Pasha's Staff, Soudan Field Force, writing to the *Times* from Alexandria, says that he saw Mr. Stanley an hour before he left Cairo, and that then he spoke to him about some statements published in the *Bhosphore Egyptien* the previous night, attributing to Mr. Stanley the intention of seizing the Equatorial provinces for the benefit of Great Britain, under pretence of relieving Emin Bey. Mr. Stanley replied: "I wish to take the Central African provinces, do I? What bosh! Why, they are not worth taking, at least in the present state of affairs. The difficulty of transport from either coast is too great, and the expense, also, to give a return for money. As long as the Nile is closed the central provinces will never pay, and it will be years before it is open again. Yes the Central African provinces would be valuable enough were river communication free. Of course, if the Nile were open there might be a splendid and most remunerative trade in gum, hides, beeswax, india-rubber; anything, too, I believe, could be cultivated to perfection in these provinces, and probably the natives would soon learn, when once they got to appreciate the benefit of trading, to grow cotton, tea, perhaps coffee, rice, and the cinchona plant." Asked if the difficulty of transport to the east coast could not be got over in time by some sort of railway or traction engines, Mr. Stanley said the difficulties would be enormous and the hostility of the tribes would be most harassing, vexatious, and embarrassing. "Tell them," Mr. Stanley continued, "at home that my mission is purely pacific. Does any one think I am going to wade through blood to get at Emin? If I succeeded, what would be the consequence? News would be brought to the king, 'Stanley is coming with an army of 30,000 men'—you know how figures increase when estimated by savages—and what would be the consequence? 'Ho! is he indeed?' the king would say; 'I'll teach him to bring an army into my country. Chop off the heads of the missionaries.' And," added Stanley, now speaking quite excitedly, "what, I should like to know, is the value of Emin's life in comparison with that of the lives of such noble men as Mackay, Lichfield, Pere Loudet, and Frere Delmonce? Does any one think I would sacrifice them for the sake of Emin? And now I must be off; you will see a part of my army on the platform if you come. Let people remember that if I go by the route I now intend I shall have to traverse a tract of country utterly unknown, and it must not be supposed that I am lost because I am unable to communicate with the outer world."

The Berlin *Post* states that the subscriptions already received towards defraying the expenses of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition may be regarded as assuring the execution of the project. The *Vossische Zeitung* closes a leader on the Emin Relief Expedition with the following summing up:—"However great may be the enthusiasm felt by a portion of the German people for the realisation of the expedition, and though we highly value the spirit of self-sacrifice in contributing the expenses, we still believe that there is everything to fear and little to hope from it. It is no African hunting party that is to be undertaken, but a real campaign, with all its dangers, against a whole people, who will rise like one man against the German intruders to hinder their armed march and defend their own freedom. It would be all the more wrong to shed German blood in such an unequal encounter, and the more so as it is probable that the expedition would never reach the interesting regions at the sources of the Nile and become Emin's inheritors. Perhaps, meanwhile, the matter will have been better considered. The undertaking, after arriving at a correct valuation of the real difficulties, will be given up altogether."

A telegram of Oct. 1, from Berlin, says:—The departure of the Relief Expedition has been postponed until the Government have quelled the insurrection on the East African coast; but the subscriptions to the fund continue to be received.

It is stated that at a late secret meeting of the Emin Pasha Committee it was resolved that the despatch of the expedition must depend on the situation along the Zanzibar coast, which at present, according to all advices received in Berlin, is certainly not of a very encouraging kind. The meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Carl Peters, was attended, among others, by Lieutenant Wissmann and Junker, the latter of whom recorded his experience of the route from Wadelai to Bagamoyo, which he was the last to traverse.

THE CHILD-WIDOWS OF INDIA.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, the author of that remarkable book "Hindu High Caste Women," and the eloquent champion of the claims of her Indian fellow-country women, says the *Daily News*, has taken farewell for the present of the Western world in which she has been labouring for more than five years past. Her parting address to friends both in England and America acknowledges "with joy and thankfulness" that a band of faithful friends in the United States have taken up the cause and pledged themselves to found one school-house for the child-widows, and to maintain it for ten years while the experiment is being tried. America is the land of philanthropic generosity, but as the editor of *The Indian Magazine* points out, no direct appeal was made to English sympathy, Ramabai during her three years stay among us, having been mainly engaged in study and in learning English, and circumstances having prevented her fulfilling her intended second visit to this country. These facts ought in fairness to be borne in mind in the face of Ramabai's complaint that "the English public at large does not seem to have taken much interest in this practical work." That there would have been no lack of sympathy may be inferred from the deep impression made only lately by the pathetic case of Rukhmabai, that unhappy victim of the Indian practice of child

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

THE Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were quite unaltered in London on Saturday; and Silver remained at 43 1-16d. per oz. The market rates of discount were ⅝ per cent. lower on short London Bills, and ¼ down on 3 months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 3¼ and 3 per cent, respectively. The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of only £20,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for this port. Linseed had become firm again, and Calcutta Seed was 3d. per quarter higher *via* the Canal, while Liverpool quality advanced 6d. per quarter by both routes. Rapeseed was firm and unchanged in value; but Poppyseed was 1s. per quarter higher *via* the Canal, and 3d. by the Cape route. The week's Imports of Linseed were just half those of the previous week, at 8,000 quarters. The latest news regarding cotton was given in our last report.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	21,837
Do. do. Branches.....	Inc.	"	1,42,772
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	5,76,642
Government Securities.....	Dec.	"	1,36,144
Loans	Dec.	"	96,756
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	"	1,15,452
Cash with other Banks.....	Dec.	"	2,11,976
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	12,37,007

The Bank's Cash Balance, it will be observed again, shows an increase since the previous Saturday, this time, of 12⅜ lakhs, but little movement has taken place in the items, which go to indicate the trade demand, the principal change having been in private Deposits, which had increased during the week as shown above, a small diminution in Loans having been more than counterbalanced by an increase in Bills discounted.

COTTON has been firm to-day, with rather more doing in contracts for the new crop between native dealers; and Bengals are Re. 1 per candy higher, other growths having been offered at Saturday's quotations. "Good" Bengals are reported to have been booked for January delivery, at Rs. 178-9; and "Fully Good" at Rs. 188; and contracts in "Good" Broach for March, have been made at Rs. 238, "Fine" having been quoted at Rs. 248, but no business done. "Good" Julgaum, for March, has been quoted at Rs. 204; and Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 210.

The weather and crop reports of the Chamber of Commerce bringing the news up to this morning advise no improvement in Dhollera prospects, and at Bhownuggur, where the Cotton plants were in flower, they were drying for want of rain; while in the Bellary district also the plants were slightly damaged by drought. No rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area since the date of the last report; indeed, it is not now generally wanted, and in some parts would do harm; but in several Oomra districts, and at Broach the development of the crop was being assisted by dewy mornings. Picking was general in some parts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, and Cotton was beginning to arrive at the district marts; and in other parts the flowering was advanced, and the plants were doing well.

WHEAT continues quiet, and only a small business has been reported to-day; but prices May be called unaltered all round in the absence of any important transactions to test them.

SEEDS.—There has been a moderate enquiry for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, leading to a little business, and the market remains steady at Saturday's quotations for all kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,111 bales.
Wheat	36,232 cwt.
Linseed	7,971 "
Rapeseed	7,514 "
Gingelly	3,771 "

FREIGHTS are very firm but with little business passing, current rates being too high for shippers. The Strathearn (s) is reported to have been fixed to-day under open charter, for December loading, at 26s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 4 7-16d. for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, and 1s. 4 11-16d. to 23-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for this year, and a few Bills were placed at 1s. 4 11-16d. for both this and next year; but 1s. 4 23-32d. was afterwards the best rate obtainable for the earlier period. We hear that Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 4 15-32d. for November-December transfer, to a fair extent, and thereafter the same rate could probably have been had for January. Calcutta comes rather unsettled, but firm; and here we closed steady at an advance of 1-32d. on the morning's quotations, with next year's rates 1-32d, less than those for ready business, but with few Bills coming out, and but little demand for remittance.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Francs do.	176½ to ¾	"

GOVEREMENT PAPER has been steady all day at Saturday's closing quotations for Fours, say, 98¾ for cash and the November account, and 98-13-16 for the settling day at the end of this month. The rate for 4½ per cents has been put down to 103¾ to 104.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in this market, and prices of Mill Scrip have in several instances taken an upward turn, though in others they still tend downwards. We quote an advance of Rs. 10 each in Jevraj Balloo at Rs. 1,020; in Khatao Mucconji at Rs. 800; in Luckmidas Khimji at Rs. 985; and in Manockji Petit, at Rs. 1,190. Oriental also are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 447. On the other hand, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing have declined Rs. 25, say, to Rs. 385; Connaught, Rs. 20 to Rs. 660; Howard and Bullough and Alliance Rs. 15 to Rs. 705 and Rs. 585, respectively; Ripon and Coorla, Rs. 10 each to Rs. 1,075, and Rs. 550; and James Greaves Rs. 2½, to Rs. 660. The Prince of Wales Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 77½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	8331
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,740	$125		5 pct.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	50	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,10	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	40	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 10	215
Broach Cawnpore P Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs. 16	101
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,88	Rs. 100	600
East India Press Co.	0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 13	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.		0			
Fort Press Co.	400	25	...		265
French Press Co.	100	8 5 0	8.50	Rs. 1 0	1,30xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	60	50	Rs. 8	530
Khanagaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	45	Rs. 10	40
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 2	350
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	12	Rs.	187½xd
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	40	Rs. 2	6⅞
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35	375
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	50½xd
Prince of W. Press	600	800	80	Rs. 5	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	600	60	Rs. 70	775
Sind Press Co.	600	2,00	75	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	453
Surat Press Co.	200	200	20		40
Vellore Press Co.	600	1,00	1,00	P	1,325
					630

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALBAN—September 23, at Cheltenham, the wife of Capt Alban, 7th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GEORGES—MILNE—September 20, at Aberdeen, Capt J W Mackeson Georges, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Col J C Georges, Madras Staff Corps, to Edith Alexa, daughter of George Milne, Esq, Aberdeen.

JONES—BURGETT—October 2, at Upper Norwood, Fenwick Williams, 2nd Batt East Lancashire Regt, son of the late Capt Felix Jones, Indian Navy, of Fernside, Norwood, and formerly H B M's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to Helene Caroline, daughter of Frederick Augustus Burgett, Upper Norwood.

SPICER—DAMPIER—September 3, at Buenos Aires Newton, son of the Rev. Newton J. Spicer, Rector of East Woodhay, Hants to Emma Frances, daughter of H L Dampier, Esq, C I E, of Denstone, Winchester, late of H M's Benzal Civil Service.

WALLACE—ROSS—September 29, at St Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, by the Rev J Myers Danson, MA, James Wallace, late of the Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, to Christian, widow of James Ross, Esq.

DEATHS.

FALCONAR—September 26, at Oppidans-road, N-W, Lieut-Col George A H Falconar, late Madras Native Infantry, aged 52.

HARRIS—October 3, at Walmer, Henrietta Harris, wife of Capt Harris, of the late East India Company's Service, aged 81.

JOHNSTONE—October 2, at Bournemouth, Col R Johnstone, Bombay Retired List.

PATRICK—September 29, at Clephane-road, Canonbury, N, John Thomas Agnew Patrick, Solicitor, formerly in the Service of the East India Company, aged 79.

PULLEY—September 23, at Shanklin, I W, Maj-Genl Charles Pulley, late Madras Army, aged 61.

RIMINGTON—September 19, at Ealing, Colonel Spencer Rimington, B S C, Bombay Army, Retired List.

ROBERTS—September 29, at Exmouth, Kenelm Digby, son of the late Major Digby Roberts, Madras Army, aged 49.

SCOTT—September 26, at Reigate, William Lloyds Scott, late Major 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 82.

SMYTHE—September 21, at Bristol, Emily Theophila, daughter of the late Rev T Scott Smythe, of St Austell Cornwall, and niece of the late Lord Metcalfe.

STEWART—October 2, at Birkenhead, Robert Leitch Stewart of Bombay, aged 32.

WILLISFORD—September 29, at Bath, Sara, widow of the late F C Willisford, Esq, Ceylon Civil Service, aged 51.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1888.

THE Merchandize Marks Bill, which Mr. Scoble introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council last week, is an attempt to kill two birds with one stone. Mr. Scoble means to deal in one and the same measure with the fraudulent imitations of British trademarks on foreign goods, and with the almost equally fraudulent stamping of incorrect lengths upon piece-goods. In regard to neither case will it seriously be held that the help of the Legislature has been prematurely invoked. It is true that more than one of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, drawing their conclusions from English experience, have spoken doubtingly of the practicability of effectually dealing with the practice of fraudulently stamping the lengths of piece-goods. The matter was brought under discussion—not for the first time—at the beginning of last year by a communication to the Indian Chambers from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but at that time the prevailing idea seemed to be that there were difficulties in the way of putting a stop by legislation to the practice complained of. An Act of Parliament on the subject had been passed in England as far back as 1862; but it was practically inoperative in England, and this fact was pointed to by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce as a reason against hoping for much from legislation on the subject. More than one of the Chambers pretty candidly told Manchester, as a response to her request for co-operation in putting a stop to the practice, that the root of the evil was not in India but in England. Indian dealers show no scruple in selling piece-goods stamped in excess of their length, but the stamping is not done here. Thus the Kurrachee Chamber recorded its opinion that "a Legislative Act in India to prohibit the false stamping of goods seems to be a desirable measure, but an enactment to make the selling of falsely stamped piece-goods punishable would not effectually check the evil. The root of the evil, the members think, lies entirely in the false stamping of the goods in Manchester, and only there can it be checked." This, as a response to Manchester merchants seeking for a declaration from India in favour of an inflexible thirty-six inches to the yard, is noteworthy. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to deal with the question, but they pronounced against special legislation. On the other hand, the Bombay Millowners' Association have asked for special legislation prohibitive of the false stamping of measurements; so too have the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Scoble, in his speech explanatory of the measure, seems to confuse somewhat the opinions bearing upon the subject of fraudulent lengths and those bearing upon fraudulent trade marks. The summary of recent correspondence which he gave scarcely shows that the great bulk of mercantile opinion in India is in favour of special legislation on the former subject. There seems, it is true, to be no prevailing objection to it, and even where the practicability of putting down fraudulent marking by legislation in India is doubted the evil that Mr. Scoble is endeavouring to deal with is so candidly recognised that the result of this experiment will be awaited with sympathetic interest. Both purposes of the measure, it is recognised, are of high importance. If indeed testimony were required to the urgent need for a Bill for putting a stop to the practice of fraudulently imitating British trade marks in India it has been furnished lately by an article in a Vienna trade paper which, for its unblushing recognition of every nations right to swindle the markets of the British Empire, is sublimely amusing. Mr. Scoble thought it good enough to quote the article at length, and it is so exceedingly appropriate to the subject that it might well be incorporated in the preamble of the Bill. Austro-Hungarian trade, the writer complained, was now threatened by the proposed applications of the Merchandise Marks Act to the British Colonies, and especially to British India, whither Austria annually exports fifty million florins worth of goods, "some of which have English superscriptions, others fictitious English names of firms." And then he went on to demonstrate the serious disaster that would overtake the continental swindlers who flood our bazaars with rubbish by passing it off under English names under cover of forged labels. An hour's walk round the Bombay bazaars would give an instructive illustration of the way in which these honest gentlemen carry on their operations. The English firms whose names and whose merchandize are imitated are almost invariably the best known in the trade. A firm of English cutlers who have at the cost of years of skilful enterprise built up for themselves a world-wide reputation find some German firm, whose workmanship is but very that of the village blacksmith, imprinting the English name upon goods which pass upon the bazaar for Sheffield cutlery. Sometimes the name is altered by a letter or two, but care is taken to preserve a striking similarity, and the imperfectly instructed buyer is taken in. The things are sold at a marvellously low figure, and as the native buyer generally thinks of price first and of quality afterwards, he is deluded into the belief that the best makers in the world have come down to his terms. The imitation is at the best bungling enough, but it takes a practised eye to detect the difference between the continental and the English externals. All that packing, and labelling, and printing, and colouring can do to keep up the illusion is done, and it is done with success if six crores worth of this rubbish is brought into the country year by year, the Austrian trade journal says it is. The trick extends through all branches of products, and is perhaps nowhere more unblushingly carried out than in a particular branch of the wine trade which, with head quarters in some German towns, can give us any kind of champagne we like to ask for at eighteen shillings a dozen, special attention being paid to the label and the gold wrapper. Of course the trader is not taken in. Our Vienna trade-journalist confesses that all these wonderful things are sent out to India simply because they are ordered. But even then two parties are seriously swindled—the buyer upon whom the rubbish is palmed off, and the manufacturer whose name and trade marks are counterfeited. The law even now is not entirely silent upon this subject. In the prohibitions chapter of the Indian Sea Customs Act admission to India is refused to "articles bearing any names, brands, or marks being or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom of British India, and not made by such manufacturer."

This section has remained almost a dead letter. It put upon the customs-house authorities a burden that was obviously too great for them. With the utmost desire to be vigilant, it is impossible to see how they could exclude from India all goods that were not the English goods that they professed to be. The prohibition, moreover, is unnaturally restricted. It does not protect the native gentleman who has a taste for champagne of a high brand at a low price from the eighteen shillings a dozen decoction on which the enterprising German firm who lately sent out their circular will put any label the importer likes. The buyer needs to be protected against fraudulent imitations of foreign wares as well as of English. We must protect the foreign maker of a good thing against the foreigner who basely imitates it, if not for his sake at all events for our own. Hence the extension which Mr. Scoble proposes to give to the Sea Customs Act. The Bill proposes to extend the prohibition of the Act to all goods with a false trade description, so that the protection which the existing law offers, but fails to give, to British and Indian manufacturers may be applied to the manufacturers of all countries with which we have reciprocal relations. But the general provisions of the new law are accompanied by saving clauses which may have an important effect in reducing its efficacy. Mr. Scoble is always responsive to competent outside opinion, and it is to be hoped that he will take full counsel with the trading classes as to the likely result of the subsections by which he proposes to discriminate between the honest and the dishonest dealer in dishonestly marked goods. For example the exception that is made in the trader's favour if the false description is accompanied by a printed indication of the fact that the goods were made elsewhere than where the mark represents them to be, is to say the least a singular provision. It is either right or wrong to put a false mark upon an article, but it cannot be right to allow the offence of putting a false mark to be condoned by a concurrent declaration of its falsity. Arthur's sword, with its inscription, "Take me up" on one side, and "Cast me away" on the other, must have suggested this strange device to the author of the Bill. The Bill, moreover, seems very indulgent to tradesmen who are able to raise the plea of ignorance—the class, by the way, who, according to the Austrian paper quoted by Mr. Scoble, order these fraudulent things. The object to be aimed at in regard both to the stamping of false lengths and to the attaching of false marks is clear and definite enough; all that is necessary is that there should be simplicity in the procedure provided for attaining it.

IT was inevitable that the horror created by the atrocious murders and mutilations—made even more terrible with the long immunity of the unknown assassin—in the East of London, should give rise to a great many theories as to the manner of man who did those foul deeds, and as to his presumed motive, if motive he had. The supposition at first entertained was that the deeds had been done by a lunatic labouring under a fearful form of homicidal mania. Medical experts regard the complete success with which the danger of detection has been minimised, and the manifest care which must have been taken to choose time and place and favouring circumstances to secure immunity from disturbance during an elaborate procedure occupying at least quarter of an hour, and then of escaping unobserved, as completely negativing the supposition a maniac was at work. The notion that a medical student had committed the crimes was absurd on the face of it. Medical students do not require to commit murder in the streets to procure bodies for dissection. The Middlesex coroner placed before the jury a suggestion that the murders were committed to supply a demand assumed to exist in America for certain organs, the upshot price offered for which was £20 a piece. As the object in view was stated to be presentation of the specimen to each subscriber to a new medical book about to be published in New York, it is not easy to understand how the worthy coroner argued out the theory which he asked the jury to accept. Obviously the outlay on the medical work must have been considerable, if with each copy a gift costing in London at least £20 was to be given away. How many subscribers were the publishers prepared to supply with those appalling inducements to take in the work? Little is now heard of this extraordinary effort of imagination, which surpasses even the most marvellous flights of Mr. Rider Haggard's genius. But instead we have a gentleman of long experience in India, who writes to the *Times* to say, that, acquainted as he is with the methods of Eastern criminals, he has been struck with the probability that the Whitechapel murders have been committed by a Malay or other low-class Asiatic of the class termed lascars, of whom he believes, or at all events asserts, there are considerable numbers in Eastern London. Had the correspondent been contented to make this suggestion without giving any reasons for it, it might have passed with others for what it is worth, but he is incautious enough to give reasons for his belief. "The mutilations," he writes, "cutting off the nose and ears, ripping up the body, and cutting out certain organs—the heart, &c.—are all peculiarly Eastern methods and universally recognised, and intended by the criminal classes to express insult, hatred, and contempt; whereas, here the public and police are quite at a loss to attach any meaning to them, and so they are described as the mere senseless fury of a maniac." The writer goes on to say that perhaps a man of this class who had been hocussed and robbed of his savings, had been led by fury and revenge to take the lives of as many victims as he could. This, London is is entirely consistent with Eastern ideas practices of the criminal classes in this country. Nothing more completely erroneous was ever written. A Malay, inspired by the demon of revenge, would very probably run amuck; he would slay as many victims of any and every class as came in his way. He would feel it a duty he owed to himself not to pause for a moment in his career of vengeance, while his own unhappy existence was not determined by the stroke of fate which he would at once invoke and defy. A Malay, under the influence of his vengeful passions, does not stop to mutilate, or even to count, his victims; he goes right on, slaying as he goes, having no room in his mind for thoughts of evasion or escape. The native of India, even when he takes to Thuggee, does not mutilate his victims. He is careful not to shed blood uselessly, and therefore employs the proverbial *rumal* for his deadly purpose; his motives are two—first to acquire the property of the victim; his second, is the pious desire to propitiate a goddess who delights in victims. Dacoits are cruel, and in Colonel Henderson's interesting report just issued he mentions several cases in which gangs in Gwalior have recently slain men and women in order to rob them, and have carried their homicidal fury so far as to fling little children into the air and catch them on their sword points as they fall. But it is not alleged even by the head of the Thuggee and Dacoity department that either class have added mutilation to murder. When mutilations are resorted to, the object is not to insult the dead but to wreaking vengeance on the living. A brutal husband of the lower or criminal classes, cuts off his wife's nose, but then he does not kill her first. Mutilations of men are resorted to for purposes of intimidation, or to gratify revenge. The Deccan sowcars whose ears or noses were cut off by their debtors some years since, were subjected to the indignity when their lives were not threatened. So it is throughout the whole chapter of criminal experience in India. Mutilation is generally the alternative to death, and not its sequel or its purpose. The correspondent who wrote to the London paper that it is entirely in consonance with Eastern ideas and practice to murder men or women with a view to insult the body by taking away and secreting a portion of it, has a very confused and misleading recollection of what he had heard while he was in India.

THE Bombay Government have—as a matter of course, but very courteously—declined to accede to the request preferred in his despite, that the President of the Corporation should be dubbed "Worshipful" or "Honourable" by official order. The Government in a brief Resolution states that while it is desirable to give dignity to the President of the Corporation, that desire finds sufficient expression in the designation assigned to the office under the Municipal Act. This decision was what every one expected; the proposal to approach the Government with a request for a new and strange honorific designation was received with unconcealed dissatisfaction by those members of the Corporation, who best represent the good sense of that body. The majority of an irresponsible minority which gave half-amused and more than doubting assent to Major Selby's motion to address His Excellency in Council on the subject did not really expect that the Government would give any other response than that which has been vouchsafed.

THE Marquess of Lansdowne is at present in Scotland, staying at Meikleour, in Perthshire. The appointment of private secretary to his lordship has not yet been made.

THE Earl of Eglinton contemplates passing the winter in Egypt or Bombay. He was expected to leave Eglington Castle about the middle of the month.

LORD AND LADY MONTAGU and the Hon. Rachel Scott Montagu left London on the 11th instant for Bombay. They intend to pass the winter in India.

LORD AND LADY DORMER were expected to leave England for a tour in India on the 20th instant.

THE 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment will embark at Gibraltar on the 11th February in the Euphrates for conveyance to Bombay. It will be stationed at Secunderabad.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., it is said, is not undertaking another visit to India for mere pleasure, nor solely to investigate the "drink traffic," in which he takes so much interest. Social and political questions generally will receive the hon.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has returned to London from his Continental trip.

THE GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.

Hamburg and Bremen have been formally included in the German Zollverein.

GERMANY AND THE POPE.

ROME, Oct. 21.

It is understood that the speeches lately made by the Emperer William at the Quirinal have displeased the Pope. The Vatican organ, the *Moniteur*, urges the German Catholics to persist in the struggle in favour of a denominational school.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AT BAKU.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.

The Czar has arrived at Baku, where he has received a deputation from the Merv Turcomans who presented bread and salt to his Majesty, and costly gifts to the Czarina and Czarewitch.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Some specimens of the new magazine rifle have reached Army Head-quarters, 100 having arrived at Calcutta for experimental trials.

Mr. C. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner, Pertabgarh, died at Lucknow on Saturday after a brief illness.

Mysore is arranging to transfer its postal service to the Indian Post Office from the beginning of the next financial year.

General Maclaine reports from Herat that all is quiet in northern Afghanistan.

Colonel Badcock has returned to Simla from Quetta, Dr. Owen accompanying him owing to the state of his eyes. He is convalescent now, but had a narrow escape of losing the sight of one eye.

A local paper announces the death of the Dowager Maharani, of Dholepore, after a long illness. Her Highness was a member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, who returns to India early next month, will be posted as Accountant-General of Allahabad, when Mr. Barrow, who has been officiating, goes as Deputy Accountant-General to Bombay.

On the departure of Lord Dufferin for Europe, Lord Binning, A.-D.-C., joins the Staff of Lord Connemara in Madras, in succession to Captain Wyndham Quin.

THE HAZRA FIELD FORCE.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent telegraphs as follows :—

Kunhar, October 21.—Half of our force under Colonel Pratt is now encamped at Ledk in the Shal nullah, and the result of this forward movement has been that the Akazais have at once commenced to collect cattle, with the view of paying their fine, which otherwise they undoubtedly would not have done. In the village were found two pack saddles belonging to the mules stolen from the 1st column at Munakidana. Hashim Ali is now at Thakot, and has once or twice narrowly escaped capture by our troops, a village he had just vacated, near Kunri, being surrounded on one occasion. On the recommendation of Captain Grant, R.E., four hundred Hazara coolies, fully equipped, have been applied for, and will shortly arrive under Lieutenant Cordue to push forward the work of road making.

It is rumoured that the Saiads of Behar, in the Chagarzai country, have granted a piece of land to the Hindustanis for the purpose of building a new fort, which purpose, however, it is not impossible we may frustrate. The Hindustanis left the country bitterly cursing the Hassanzais for their want of co-operation and cowardly conduct in not assisting to fight their own battle, and it is doubtful whether the fanatics will ever again be allowed to settle in the Hassanzai territory.

We have just heard that the 1st column reached the summit of the Machai peak to-day without opposition.

To-morrow General Galbraith will visit and inspect the 3rd column at Karun *via* Tilli.

BENGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Sir Luchmeswar Singh Bahadur, Maharajah of Durbhunga, it is said, will enjoy a salute of nine guns as a personal distinction.

Baboo Gooroo Das Bonerjee, the distinguished pleader of the High Court, succeeds Mr. H. S. Cunningham as puisne judge.

ACCIDENT TO MR. FRANK WESTON.

Mr. Frank Weston, late agent for Reminyi, and now expecting a large company of players from Australia, met with a serious accident yesterday while driving a trap. The horse bolted, and the trap was upset. Mr. Weston was picked up unconscious, and removed to the General Hospital, where he remained insensible for some time. The base of his skull is severely injured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Parramatta, with outward English mails of 12th inst., left here for Aden, at 4 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rome left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., yesterday, both vessels having been delayed owing to a block in the Canal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here yesterday.

SUEZ, Oct. 22.

The Anchor Line s.s. Belgravia left here for Bombay yesterday.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

Oct. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Oct. 20.

H. M. S. Reindeer left here for Trincomalee to-day Mail steamer Bokhara, from China, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s 4 3-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	43 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted, *Via* Amoor, Interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Banjoewangee and Port Darwin Cables interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 21.	
10 p.m.	81·0
MONDAY, OCT. 22.	
6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	87·4

THE general annual returns of the British Army for the year 1887 have been issued : The average strength of the army at home and abroad is brought out as follows :—Cavalry—Officers, 793 ; warrant officers, 65 ; men, 18,500. Royal Artillery—Officers 1,315 ; warrant officers, 80 ; men, 33,339. Royal Engineers—Officers, 850 ; warrant officers, 72 ; men, 5,578. Infantry, &c.—Officers, 4,305 ; warrant officers, 465; men, 144,204. All Arms—Officers,7,271; warrant officers, 682 ; men, 201,621—total 209,574. The figures as regards Scotland are as follows :—Cavalry—Officers, 24 ; warrant officers, 2 ; men, 493; Royal Artillery—Officers,13; warrant officers, 2; men, 348. Royal Engineers—Officers, 6; warrant officers, 1; men, 26 Infantry, &c.—Officers, 99 ; warrant officers, 14 ; men, 2,759. All Arms—Officers, 142 ; warrant officers, 19 ; men, 3,626—total, 3,787. The number of militia enrolled on the 1st January of this year was 108,718, 13,040 being the strength of the Scottish regiments. The enrolled strength of Yeomanry Cavalry on the 1st of January of this year was 11,424, the Scottish regiments showing a strength of 1,069. The total strength of the Volunteer force on the 1st November last, including Light Horse Engineers, Submarine Miners, &c., was 228,038, of whom 51,272 were connected with the North British district. The return of the reserve and auxilliary forces for 1887 show a total enrolled strength of 415,784, and the number wanting to complete the establishment was 41,825.

THE valedictory dismissal of a band of forty-five missionaries, who will shortly proceed to their respective stations, took place in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on the 3rd inst. Twenty-five of the missionaries are returning to the field, and twenty are new recruits. Already nearly twenty others have departed, chiefly going to Africa. Except Bishop Crowther, who returns to the Niger, and one lady for Lagos, all the forty-five are for Asia—Palestine, Persia, India, China, and Japan. Eight of the new recruits are University men. Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., M.P. (president of the Church Missionary Society), presided over a large gathering of friends and supporters, and on behalf of the society and the meeting bade the missionaries Godspeed.

THE Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* notifies that the Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on his consort, the Empress Augusta Victoria.

THE Empress Frederick and her daughters left Potsdam on Oct. 1, for Kiel.

THE reconciliation between the Duke of Nassau and the Emperor William, which was brought about by the Grand Duke of Baden, is regarded in Berlin as connected with the Luxemburg succession question.

ACCORDING to a return published by one of the Hamburg newspapers, it would appear that Hamburg shipowners are putting forward extra efforts in the shipping line, which are likely to throw them more into competition with English owners than formerly. The return states that at the present moment there are being built for Hamburg firms no fewer than forty-two steamers. Of these twenty-five are being constructed in Germany and seventeen in England. The largest tonnage of any of the steamers is 7,500 tons, two of which size are being built for the Hamburg-American line, one in England and the other in Stettin. All of the forty-two steamers, excepting four, are at least of 1,000 tons register.

THE situation at Suakim remains practically unchanged. Owing to the heavy fire from the Ganne and the Forts, the rebels have been forced to withdraw, with considerable loss, from the trenches cut 500 yards in front of the Water Fort. They still keep up a desultory musket-fire from the further trenches. On the night of Sept. 29, two of their shells fell into the town. One gunner in the Water Fort was wounded. The telegraph ship John Pender during the night displayed her electric light, which clearly exposed the positions of the rebels. Spies report that strong reinforcements are coming to join the enemy from Tokar. Her Majesty's ship Racer has left Suez for Suakim, and so also did an Egyptian steamer with a battalion of infantry on board.

IN view of the gradually increasing Chinese immigration into Siberia which is being organised by numerous Chinese agents, the journal *Svet* recommends the adoption of measures "to prevent Siberia becoming in time a Chinese colony."

ACCORDING to a Tangier telegram, M. de la Martiniere, who is engaged in archæological researches in Morocco on behalf of the French and English archæological societies, has been seriously assaulted by the Sheikh of Algarbeai, after an altercation with the latter concerning the supply of provisions to M. de la Martiniere's camp followers. The Moorish authorities demand satisfaction from the French Minister.

THE reports published regarding the differences created between Turkey and Greece by the seizure of Greek sponge-fishing vessels in the Ægean Sea, are declared in official circles at Constantinople to be greatly exaggerated. It is denied that the Ottoman representative at Athens has sent a despatch to the Porte stating that the Hellenic Government has given orders for the mobilisation of the fleet, and it is added that such an idea has never been established at Athens. The Porte has sent strict orders to the local authorities at Chios to desist from persecuting the Greek fishermen.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram announces that the Italian Government recently notified to the Porte that it would only sign the protocol, which it was proposed to append to the Suez Canal Convention, defining the rights of Turkey on the West Coast of the Red Sea on condition that the Porte should specify the territory it lay claim to in North Africa, and at the same time should mark out the western frontier of Tripoli. The Porte refused to accede to this demand, stating that by compliance with it Turkish rights in Tunis would be compromised, and if it was desired to trace a frontier line on the west of the Ottoman possessions in Africa, this would have to be done on the eastern frontier of Algeria. The Porte has consequently abandoned the idea of a protocol, and will sign the Suez Canal Convention, despatching at the same time a circular to the Governments of the Powers explaining its own interpretation of Article 10.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON writes that it is not believed there has been any considerable increase in the slave trade, but there has been shifting of its area to the region of the Lakes. The new Sultan of Zanzibar had done all in his power to discourage his subjects from engaging in the slave trade, and the European Powers were co-operating for its repression. The policy of the British Government was to establish powerful trading companies, whose competition would ultimately exclude persons dependant upon slave carriage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.

I SHRINK from putting the Whitechapel murders in the forefront of my letter, but the record would be singularly untrustworthy which placed Whitechapel and its horrors anywhere else. We had hoped that with the five horrible murders already reported we had supped our full even of East End tragedies. On Sunday afternoon we were undeceived. The quietness of an English Sabbath was disturbed, in crowded city and sparsely-built suburbs alike, by the newspaper man shouting, "More Murders in Whitechapel." A glance at one of his papers showed the statement was true enough. In the early hours of Sunday morning two more women of the "unfortunate" class were put swiftly to death, and in the case of one of them the most horrible mutilation had taken place. Seven of these murders have now been committed within a locality not a mile in diameter, taking any of the scenes of outrage as a starting-point. The murderer, or murderers, is still at large, and, for all that one can see to the contrary, he may make his seven into seventy, and still keep out of the hands of the police. In the face of the celerity and skill displayed in these butcheries, everyone is aghast. Theories there are in plenty, but no theory has yet put the police on the right track. Mr. Coroner Baxter's theory, which I mentioned last week, plausible as it seemed, is no better than the others ; unless, indeed, in this, that it has had its soundness most thoroughly overthrown. If indications point in any one direction more than another, they do so in the direction of one man being the murderer of all the women, he being under the influence of homicidal mania. It seems almost impossible to imagine a man in his senses keeping the horrible game going so long. However, speculation is useless as to motives, and one's earnest hope is that the police may soon succeed in capturing a creature too ruthless almost for contemplation. I will do no more than ask your attention to the intense pathos, the tragic sadness of the story told at the inquest respecting the murdered woman Eddowes,—"Long Diz," as she was familiarly called by her friends. Perhaps the last touch was wanting to her story. If so it is supplied in one of the statements in to-day's evening papers, which is to the effect that the woman stated that she knew who the murderer was, but that she was not afraid of him. Side by side with these East End horrors are almost equal horrors from the West End. In Westminster, earlier by an hour or two than the Mitre-square and Berner's Street murder, a man killed his wife, and a few hours later, in the vaults of the police buildings now being erected on the site intended for the National Opera House, the mutilated trunk of a well-nourished young woman, evidently in a good position in life, was found. Some of the clothing still upon her was of a rich and expensive character. Into this trunk exactly fitted the arm discovered at Pimlico a short time ago. Your readers will recognise the locality in which this "find" was made, when I say the new police buildings will adjoin Montagu House in Whitehall, the town-house of the Duke of Buccleuch. Here, too, the pelvis had been removed, and mutilation of a peculiar kind performed. So much do we know of these ghastly tragedies, and not much more, in spite of the many columns of so-called "news" contained in every morning and evening papers. The police seem as far from the track as anyone. They have been greatly blamed—not altogether fairly, in my opinion. Given the conditions of these dreadful incidents, it is not easy to see how the police can be specially blamed. Each murder has taken place in an ill-lighted locality. To secure such a spot the victim—not suspecting her companion's direful purpose—was as anxious as the murderer. What was intended to serve one purpose would quite as readily serve another and more dreadful purpose. Except in regard to not offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderer, neither Mr. Mathews nor Sir Charles Warren is greatly to blame. There may be good and sufficient reasons for ordinarily not offering a reward for the capture of a murderer, but in the present instance, seeing how much such a course would have allayed very natural terror and excitement in the East End, the Home Secretary ought, in my humble opinion, to have given way and to have offered a substantial reward. Were it not that "threatened men live long," I should think Mr. Matthews must soon cease to be a member of the Government. As it is I shall not believe he will go until he has actually gone. The police in Northern Britain have been more successful than their comrades in the South, in that they have apprehended the man suspected of the murder and mutilation near Gateshead.

The late Emperor Frederick's Diary is still a bone of bitter contention. Nobody now doubts its absolute authenticity. Almost everybody agrees that it is a pity, under the circumstances, that it was published. This view is, apparently, based on the fact that Prince Bismarck is very angry. No doubt he is. Notwithstanding the Prince's rage it may be argued that it was right to publish the Diary. The real character of such a man as the late Emperor Frederick ought not to depend upon the whim of even so colossal an individual as Prince Bismarck. If a true estimate of the late Emperor belittles the Prince, so much the worse for the Prince. Meanwhile, in spite of threats of imprisonment and official anger, the Diary is increasingly read, and the influence of it grows greatly day by day. Here in England we have a full reprint of what has appeared in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and editions at a low cost are published in the Fatherland, I hear. Professor Gaffken's arrest is causing some interest, but not much excitement. Doubtless, he will be imprisoned, but that, unfortunately, is only an "incident" in a German career which exhibits originality. The Empress Victoria will shortly be in England, and then gossip, more or less accurate, will once more be busy.

Politics this week have been completely overshadowed by other matters, but little attention has been paid to the elaborate addresses respectively delivered by Mr. John Morley, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Hartington. At any other time, Mr. Morley's speech, at all events, would have attracted considerable notice. The right hon. gentleman for once left the beaten track which has become so wearisome and monotonous to most of us, and treated his hearers to a lively attack on Mr. Chamberlain. The fierce onslaught was as unexpected as it was welcome to Mr. Morley's audience. No one can say that the Home Rule controversy has been remarkable for its freedom from personalities ; but Mr. Morley had hitherto resisted the temptation to adopt the tone and language of some of his colleagues and opponents. He has specially refrained from imputing motives to or speaking with irritation of Mr. Chamberlain, which is not surprising considering the close intimacy that existed between the two men previous to the great rupture. Another reason for Mr. Morley's indulgence towards Mr. Chamberlain was a very natural desire not to say anything that would be likely to widen the breach or retard a reconciliation. If any person still entertained a belief that a *modus vivendi* might be discovered, he must have abandoned all hope after the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Nottingham and Mr. Morley's reply at Ipswich. Mr. Morley, with characteristic adroitness, turned Mr. Chamberlain's description of the Liberals as Girondists against his former friend, and it is pretty certain that the latter will not employ it again. The skill displayed by Mr. Morley in overwhelming the Squire of Highbury with his own weapons is recognised even by those who do not share his views as to the proper solution of the Irish question. The passage is rather long, but I cannot forbear from quoting Mr. Morley's definition of a Girondist. "A Girondist was the kind of man who went up and down the country saying eloquent things about natural rights ; about people who did not toil nor spin ; about ransom, and then when a few Irish peasants took the lesson to heart, the Girondist was the kind of man who turned round and said they were anarchists and robbers. The Girondist was the sort of man who in 1886 would have said at Birmingham, if he had not had his head cut off earlier, 'I hate coercion : I hate the name, and I hate the 'thing,' and then in 1888 he would have gone to Nottingham and would have said, 'Coercion only means that man must obey the law.'" Mr. Morley was rather hard on Mr. Chamberlain's new found affection for the aristocracy, observing that "If this sort of language comes of consorting with gentlemen, I think our friend would have done better to keep to vulgarians like you and me." The speaker also displayed some bitterness in referring to what he termed Mr. Chamberlain's "nauseous and cynical vulgarities," and he dismissed the recently unfolded Birmingham plans for the "settlement of the Irish difficulty as mere pricks of conscience." In his speech at Nottingham Mr. Chamberlain defied any Liberal to point to a single case of a man suffering imprisonment under the Crimes Act "who by the slightest possibility could be supposed to have been innocent of the offence with which he was charged," Mr. Morley called this a "reckless challenge," as from the facts he brought forward he was entitled to do, and it would seem that Mr. Chamberlain is not following the Irish controversy with very minute attention, or his memory is slightly deficient. The Removables, as the Resident Magistrates in Ireland are nicknamed, may not be quite so black as they are painted by Mr. William O'Brien, but they are not absolutely free from reproach. In one of the cases referred to by Mr. Morley the magistrates were guilty of the slight mistake, according to the Court of Exchequer, of treating the injured party as the wrongdoer, and as the speaker said one of the superior judges "openly ridiculed the pretensions" of these R. M.'s, adding these words—"They ought to bear in mind that men brought up under this Act have rights, and it would be far better that acts should go unpunished rather than that parties should be punished against the law or by straining the law." Mr. Morley, in concluding his speech, said, "I was talking to a gentleman yesterday who has been in many parts of the East, among the worst parts of Turkey, and has also been lately in some of the worst parts of Ireland, and he said what General Gordon said before him, 'Never in any part of the world have I seen such abject misery as I have seen in Ireland.'" It may interest some of your readers to know that the gentleman whose testimony was thus quoted is Mr. Macdonald, who was formerly on the staff of the *Pioneer* during Mr. Sinnett's editorship and subsequently joint editor with Colonel Cory of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Mr. Macdonald has, since he left India a few years ago, obtained reputation as a special correspondent of the *Daily News*, and has, perhaps, made more visits to Ireland than any other London journalist. I was talking to Mr. Bruce, whose name may be known in India as that of the Secretary of the Eighty Club. He was at the Vandaleur evictions with Mr. Macdonald, and has spent the best part of his vacation in Ireland. Mr. Bruce entirely confirms what Mr. Macdonald has said or written about the appalling poverty of the Irish people, and their unswerving fidelity to the policy advocated by Mr. Parnell. On the other hand, I am bound to say that all recent travellers in the sister isle do not give the same account of the condition of things. A gentleman, whose name I am not permitted to mention, but who occupies a high position in the publishing world, has recently returned from Ireland after making long and close investigation of the whole subject. He reports to his friends as the result of his independent inquiries that the agricultural class have no desire whatever for Home Rule, their chief concern being for the settlement of the agrarian difficulty. The fact is that these personal investigations, whether made by Unionists or Home Rulers, are not of much value. Party prepossessions prevent people, even those with the best intentions, from coming to a perfectly unbiassed conclusion.

If the followers of Mr. Gladstone were wise, they would make a little less of the hackneyed arguments put forward by speakers on their side, and more of such utterances as those made by Cardinal Moran in reviving the freedom of the City of Dublin yesterday. Cardinal Moran will be remembered as the ecclesiastic about whom there was so much stir two or three years ago. He would have been translated from the see of Sydney to the primacy of Dublin, but for the popular manifestation in favour of Dr. Walsh, who was supposed to be more thoroughly in sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people. Judging from his speech to the Dublin Corporation his Eminence is quite as enthusiastic a Nationalist as any supporter of Mr. Parnell could desire, but Dr. Moran is also an Imperialist, and he is convinced that the granting of Home Rule to Ireland instead of weakening would strengthen the Empire. He may be right or wrong in this opinion, but no one—not even the most devoted Orangeman—can complain of his way of stating the case for a separate Legislature. Indeed, the Cardinal set his countrymen an example which they might usefully imitate. Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, and mildness of speech can hardly be expected from men who have a too painful remembrance of the plank bed, but I am convinced that if Irish orators, instead of confining themselves almost entirely to denouncing Mr. Balfour the new name for whom among certain Radicals is "Leather Apron," were to treat the question from the lofty standpoint adopted by Dr. Moran, a great deal of the opposition on the part of Englishmen to Home Rule would disappear. Speaking on behalf of the Colonists, the Cardinal claimed that in their sympathy with the cause of Ireland they were impelled not by hatred of England, but by love of Ireland. Some persons may think that in his eloquent peroration he was more sanguine than practical ; at any rate, his words betrayed a warmth of feeling towards the Imperial connection that is too often absent from the speeches of Irish leaders. The latter say, "How is it possible for us to love you after the way we have been treated by England?" The effort, however, is worth trying, as those who made it would soon discover. Cardinal Moran's concluding sentences are important not only as an example to the spokesmen of the Irish people but as showing the depth of the Nationalist idea in the minds of men like the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, whom no one would accuse of hatred of England. "Throughout their colonies," he said, "the Imperial flag was honoured and respected to-day as perhaps no other flag had been honoured since the days of Imperial Rome, and he was confident that with a free and enlightened people, making their own laws, developing their resources, guarding the fruits of their thrift and industry, promoting their own interests, asserting their rights, and exercising their legitimate part in shaping the destinies of the Empire, the Imperial flag would be nowhere respected and honoured, nowhere more loyally sustained than in this beloved land by the generous and devoted sons of Erin."

By the time this letter reaches Bombay the great Special Commission will have entered upon its labours. All kinds of stories are afloat to the disadvantage of the *Times*, and although many of them are doubtless untrue or exaggerated, there are grounds for thinking that the investigation is more hopefully awaited by Mr. Parnell than by Mr. Walter. One of the leading characters in the inquiry will probably be Mr. Moser, the private detective, who was employed by the *Times* to make investigations in the United States. Mr. Moser who, I am told, is a man of high connections in Germany, was formerly in the much-abused Criminal Investigation Department, from which he appears to have been driven by the smallness of the pay, and the general shabbiness of the State towards this branch of the police force. The Nationalists in America claim to have obtained possession of Mr. Moser's instructions from the *Times*, and to have published them in the *New York World*. How far it can be relied upon I am not able to say, but a most curious story is being whispered about as to the manner in which the documents in question were got hold of. If it is true and should ever be made public, it will create a sensation No one in his senses credits the rumour that the *Times* has decided to withdraw, and that it will not be represented at the inquiry by counsel ; but whether it is true or not that Mr. George Lewis has unearthed the supposed forger of the famous letters, there is among the generally well-informed an impression that so far as those documents are concerned the Irish party will score. Mr. Walter will say that the letters form an insignificant part of the basis upon which "Parnellism and Crime" rests ; that is undoubtedly the fact, but in the popular imagination the letters are everything and the remainder nothing. If the letters are proved to be forgeries the inquiry may not immediately stop, but for all the effect it will have on the public mind it might as well do so.

Sir Charles Dilke is just the sort of man that is wanted for the Chairmanship of the new London Council, but the prejudice against him, though much less intense on the part of the public generally, is still very strong among large and influential sections of the community. The consequence is, that at all events for the present, he must, so far as the more important branches of political life are concerned, remain in obscurity. He was, perhaps, ill-advised in receiving the heterogeneous deputation that waited upon him yesterday to ask him to allow himself to be nominated unless he had something important to say to them. A paragraph that appeared in one of the Society papers had led us to expect a very different statement than that which he made to his friends. Sir Charles Dilke is committed to the declaration that he will not return to public life until he has cleared his character. The matter appears to stand exactly where it stood twelve months ago. I have had several opportunities of speaking to one of Sir Charles Dilke's friends on the subject, and shall be very much surprised if the review of "the evidence collected since the trial" made by partisans turns out to be more than a collection of ingenious theories designed to upset the evidence sworn to in a court of law.

Hyderabad (Deccan) shares still keep at the low rate to which they fell when the contents of Abdul Huk's famous report became known in England. Singularly enough, last Friday, after standing for a long time at 6½ they took a jump of 5s a share, this rise synchronizing with the departure of Sir Asman Jah's trusted and trusty lieutenant, Nawab Mahdi Ali. It really seemed as if the absence of this astute and able administrator were an occasion of relief and a cause of buoyancy. Alas ! the movement was a mere flash in the pan. Dealings have taken place during the week, but never at a higher rate than 6¾. Yesterday, however, a further gleam of hope came to the help of the *bona fide* shareholders. At 11-38 a.m.; a deal took place at 6¾ ; less than an hour after—to be precise at 11-35 a.m., things were half-a-crown per share better, stock passing from hand to hand at 6⅞ to 6⅞. To-day they have gone down half-a-crown, and stand at 6¾. I have not been able to obtain any authentic tidings as to the proceedings at law, which, it is believed, Sir Asman Jah will take against Mr. Watson and his co-concessionaires. In the opinion of one shrewd city man with whom I was talking a few days ago, Mr. Watson has not sustained his reputation as a man of nerve and resource. He has made a serious mistake, first, in making no advances to his Highness and the Minister with an offer of restitution of a part of his gains, and, next, in defying the shareholders. Obviously, it was to the interest of the concessionaires, if they have any care for a quiet life, to have made unto themselves friends with their adversaries in India and in England. A little judicious complaisance in both countries would have secured the concessionaires quiet possession of half their gains, whereas they must now look forward to the possibility of losing all and spending a great deal besides in law expenses. It is asserted in private conversation that if there is any discussion on the Select Committee's report in the House of Commons, it will be due to the initiative of Sir Julian Goldsmid, backed by Sir Roper Lethbridge, rather than to Mr. Labouchere, or any of the Radical members. We shall see. For my own part, though I know Sir Julian is in a most unamiable mood about Deccans, I am more than doubtful whether he will do anything in the Legislature calculated to call attention to them.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

YESTERDAY afternoon Narayen Nanu, the author of the triple murder at Dadur, was brought in charge of Inspectors Cobb, Dillon, and Briscoe, and Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali and Rao Saheb Morar Rao, of the Detective branch, to the Girgaum Police Court, where he was placed before Mr. Ryan.

Meer Abdul Ali stated that the prisoner was arrested on Saturday in connection with the murder at Dadur. The police had since succeeded in getting possession of a quantity of property, pointed out by the prisoner, with a goldsmith at Tank Bunder. There was a probability of recovering more property, and the police wanted time to make further enquiries and to ascertain if prisoner had any accomplices or not.

Magistrate : Tell the prisoner he is charged with murder, and that the police ask for time to make further enquiries.

The prisoner offered no objection to an adjournment ; and the case was thereupon adjourned till the 1st prox.

THE HON'BLE RAHIMTOOLA SAYANI.

IN response to the invitation by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, a large and influential meeting of the members of the Khoja community was held on Sunday, in the Khoja Moholla residential hall of Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, at 11-30. a.m., where there were present :—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Abdoolabhoy Meherally Dhurumsey, B. A., LL. B., Nensey Bhoy Khairaj, Ebrahimbhoy Hassum, Hassumbhoy Visram, Abdoolabhoy Laljee, Rahimbhoy Allaideenbhoy, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Devjee Canjee, Jaffer Rahimtoola, Jaffer Ludha Chuttoo, Meherally Mahomed Pateli, Meherally Devraj Master, Meherally Mahomed Chinoy, Laljee Vullee, Abdoolabhoy Momun, Laljee Bhoy Hema, Munjeebhoy Nathoo, Fajul Mamode Dama, Ebrahim Mahomed Raojee, Bhulloo Vullee, Goolam Hoosein Mooraj Mistry, Mahomed Hassum Datoo, Dr. Esmael Jan Mahomed, and many others. On the motion of Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim was requested to preside.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, in opening the business of the meeting, spoke at great length of the delight which the members of the whole of the Catchi community in Bombay, including Banias and Memons, felt in general, and the Khoja community in particular, at the appointment of the Honorable R. M. Sayani to a seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay, and said that this meeting was called by himself and Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy at the desire of many friends and admirers of the Honorable Mr. Sayani, and suggested that some steps should be taken so as to give expression to their views, and to perpetrate the event of the appointment.

Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey, solicitor, dwelt on the manifold good services which Mr. Sayani had done to the Khoja community in promoting education among them, and said that Government could not have made a better selection from their community. For Mr. Sayani was an ornament and pride to it. The steady manner in which he has made his way through the world was mainly due to the sound and liberal education which he had received, and therefore it would be more appropriate in this case if, instead of making a false show and giving a rich entertainment some scheme should be framed, whereby the honorable gentleman's name might be perpetuated, and which should go towards a substantial foundation for promoting higher education among the Khojas. He knew of instances where, through sheer want of funds, students, who had successfully passed the Matriculation Examination, had to abandon the prosecution of further studies, and it had been the desire of some that such want, if possible, should be removed to some extent. He proposed, therefore, that a committee be appointed to collect funds, and on a sufficient amount being accumulated, to decide the form of the scheme in which it should be carried out. Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalji seconded the proposition, which, after some remarks by Mr. M. D. Master and Dr. Esmael Jan Mamode, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. M. D. Master, Messrs A. M. Dhurumsey and M. M. Patell were appointed joint secretaries, and Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, treasurer.

This resolution being put to the meeting was passed unanimously. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, who was present, said he was an old friend of the Honorable Mr. Sayani, and that at the invitation of the president he felt delighted to give expression to his views. He said that the Khoja community ought to be proud of possessing such an able gentleman as Mr. Sayani, and at the honour done him by the Government of Bombay. Some time ago he was appointed to the Shrievalty of Bombay, and now he was elevated to the highest honour of a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. Mr. Sayani's career had not been only creditable to the Khoja community to which he belongs, but to the whole of Bombay. The fact was testified by his selection as President of the Municipal Corporation, a body of able and intelligent citizens, and composed of Parsees, Mahomedans, and lasts, though not least, of Europeans. This itself was a sign of Mr. Sayani's popularity amongst the different castes and creeds which the Corporation was representative. He said that the important and intelligent way in which he the hon'ble gentleman had hitherto performed the duties pertaining to the chair had given entire satisfaction to every member of the Corporation. After dwelling at considerable length upon the amiable and social qualities of Mr. Sayani, Mr. Kabrajee said that he had thought of making certain suggestions, but the gentleman present had soared considerably higher than he had contemplated, and the proposition now passed had his best approbation.

After votes of thanks to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, president, and to Mr. Noor Mahomed J. Peerbhoy, and the distribution of cheroots, the meeting dispersed.

THE MURDERS IN THE EAST-END OF LONDON.

THE East-end of London was on Sunday, September 30th, as our telegraphic column has already announced, again much excited by the discovery of two more revolting murders. About one o'clock in the morning, the body of a woman, with her throat cut, was found in a yard belonging to a workmen's club, in Berner-street, and an hour later another woman was found murdered in a corner of Mitre-square, Aldgate. In the latter case the body was also mutilated.

The first of the two murders in point of time took place in Berner-street, a narrow, badly lighted, but tolerably respectable street, turning out of the Commercial-road, a short distance down on the right-hand side going from Aldgate. At a late hour on Sunday the deceased was identified as a woman who had been living in a common lodging-house in Flower and Dean-street, and had been in the habit of frequenting this neighbourhood, where it appears she was familiarly known as Long Lizzie. It subsequently became known that her name was Elizabeth Stride. The woman murdered in Mitre-square has been identified by a man named Kelly as Kate Conway, with whom he had cohabited for seven years. The last time he saw her was on the Saturday afternoon. He left her in the afternoon, believing that she would return to him at the lodging-house in Flower and Dean-street. Thomas Conway was the name of her husband ; but he could not state whether Conway was dead or alive, or how long, in the latter case, she had been living away from him. He further stated that he and the murdered woman were "both Londoners," and that the latter was born at Bermondsey. They had just returned from hopping at a place which he was understood to call Hunton, adding that it was about two miles from Coxheath, in Kent.

TEMPTING REWARDS.

During the whole of Sunday almost frantic excitement prevailed in the East-end. Thousands of people visited both Mitre-square and Berner-street, and journals containing details of the crimes were bought up by crowds of men and women in Whitechapel, Stepney, and Spitalfields. The Vigilance Committee, of which Mr. George Lusk is chairman, have again pressed for the offer of a Government reward for the apprehension of the assassin. To make up for the Home Secretary's inaction as far as possible, the committee determined to offer a reward themselves. Many of the leading residents have assisted them, and they have received promises of subscriptions amounting to about £300. In addition to this Mr. Montagu, M.P., has offered £100, and a similar sum has been forthcoming from another private source.

The Lord Mayor, acting upon the advice of Colonel Sir James Fraser, has, in the name of the Corporation of London, offered a reward of £500 for the detection of the Whitechapel murderer, the last crime having been committed within the jurisdiction of the city.

A meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon (2nd inst.) at Leadenhall House, Leadenhall-street, in regard to the urgent need of special measures for tracking the Whitechapel murderer, and protecting the lives of the poor. Certain precautionary measures were deemed desirable in the public interest. After some discussion it was resolved to form a City Vigilance Committee, for the purpose of instituting a private detective force and taking other steps, as might be thought desirable. It was also resolved to open an account with Messrs. Lloyd Bosanquet and Co., of Lombard-street, and to ask Mr. S. Montagu, M.P., to act as chairman.

SCENES IN THE EAST-END.

On Wednesday night, 3rd instant, the wildest rumours were afloat, and the district east of Aldgate witnessed a series of extraordinary scenes. Again and again reports were put about that the murderer had been captured in this and that district. Shortly before midnight a story was circulating in Fleet-street to the effect that the murderer had been surprised in the act of attempting one of his now too familiar outrages on a woman in Union-street. This story, it appears, had its origin in the following circumstances :—Just at ten o'clock a well-dressed man rushed out of the Three Nuns public-house in Aldgate, followed by a woman who, in a loud voice, declared to the loungers and passers-by that he had molested and threatened her. While he was thus being denounced to the crowd, the stranger hailed a cab, jumped in, and proceeded to drive off. A hue-and-cry was at once raised, and the vehicle was followed by an excited mob, which rapidly grew in numbers. It was the general belief that the murdered who has been terrorizing the East-end was the

which the witness described at length. The throat was cut right across to the extent of six or seven inches, and the large vessels on each side of the neck were severed. The larynx was severed just below the vocal cords; all the deep structures were severed to the bone. The cause of death was hemorrhage from the throat, and death must have been immediate. There were other mutilations after death. The injuries on the lower portions of the body must have been made after death, and there would not be much blood on the hands of the murderer. The cuts were made by some one probably kneeling on the right side and below the middle of the body. The left kidney had been carefully taken out of the body and carried away, and he came to the conclusion that some one who knew the position of the kidneys had done it. The uterus was cut through, with the exception of about three-quarters of an inch, and the rest, with some portions of the ligaments, had been removed.

After further evidence had been taken, the inquest was adjourned.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

On September 27th the following letter, bearing the "E. C." post-mark and directed in red ink, was delivered to the Central News Agency :—

September 25, 1888. Dear Boss—I keep on hearing the police have caught me, but they won't fix me just yet. I have laughed when they look so clever, and talk about being on the right tract. Great joke about Leather Apron. Gave me real fits. I am down on w—s and I shan't quit ripping them till I do get buckled. Grand work the last job was. I gave the lady no time to squeal. How can they catch me now? I love my work and want to start again. You will soon hear of me with my funny little games. I saved some of the proper-red stuff in a ginger-beer bottle over the last job to write with, but it went thick, like glue, and I can't use it. Red ink is fit enough, I hope. Ha, ha! The next job I do I shall clip the lady's ears off and send to the police officers, just for jolly, wouldn't you?

Keep this letter back till I do a bit more work, then give it out straight. My knife's so nice and sharp. I want to get to work right away if I get a chance. Good luck.—Yours truly, Jack the Ripper.

Don't mind me giving the trade name.

Wasn't good enough to post this before I got all the red ink off my hands; curse it. No luck yet. They say I'm a doctor now. Ha, ha!

The Agency says:—The whole of this extraordinary epistle is written in red ink in a free, bold, clerkly hand. It was of course treated as the work of a practical joker, but it is singular to note that the latest murders have been committed within a few days of the receipt of the letter; that, apparently, in the case of his last victim the murderer made an attempt to cut off the ears; and that he actually did mutilate the face in a manner which he has never before attempted. The letter is now in the hands of the Scotland-yard authorities.

A post-card bearing the stamp "London, E., Oct, 1," was received on the Monday morning, it was as follows: "I was not codding, dear old Boss, when I gave you the tip. You'll hear about Saucy Jacky's work to-morrow. Double event this time. Number One squealed a bit; couldn't finish straight off. Had not time to get ears for police. Thanks for keeping last letter back till I got to work again.—Jack the Ripper."

A SUGGESTION FROM AMERICA.

Not a great many months ago a series of remarkably brutal murders of women occurred in Texas. The matter (the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says) caused great local excitement, but aroused less interest than would otherwise have been the case because the victims were chiefly negro women. The crimes were characterized by the same brutal methods as those of the Whitechapel murders. The theory has been suggested that the perpetrator of the latter may be the Texas criminal, who was never discovered.

THE MURDER IN WESTMINSTER.

Another ghastly discovery was made in London on Tuesday, 2nd instant.

The body of a woman, very much decomposed, was found in one of the cellars of the new Metropolitan Police headquarters, now building on the Thames Embankment. The body was without head, arms, or legs, and presented a horrible spectacle. The conclusion has been arrived at that the remains are those of the woman whose arms have recently been discovered in different parts of the metropolis. The body is pronounced to have been that of a remarkably fine young woman. The lower portion from the ribs has been removed. How the body could have been deposited where it was found is a mystery. The builders have been working on this site for some time, but have only just completed the foundation. It was originally the site for the National Opera House, and extends from the Thames Embankment through to Cannon-row, Parliament-street, at the back of St. Stephen's Club and the Westminster Bridge Station of the District Railway.

A TERRIBLE LIST.

Six women have now been murdered in the East End under mysterious circumstances, five of them within a period of eight weeks. The following are the dates of the crimes and names of the victims, so far as known :—

1. Last Christmas week.—An unknown woman found murdered near Osborn and Wentworth Streets, Whitechapel.
2. Aug. 7.—Martha Turner found stabbed in thirty-nine places on a landing in model dwellings known as George Yard Buildings, Commercial Street, Spitalfields.
3. Aug. 31.—Mrs. Nicholls, murdered and mutilated in Buck's Row, Whitechapel.
4. Sept. 7—Mrs. Chapman, murdered and mutilated in Hanbury Street, Spitalfields.
5. Sept. 30.—Mrs. Watts, found with her throat cut in Berner Street, Whitechapel.
6. Sept. 30.—Kate Conway, murdered and mutilated in Mitre Square, Aldgate.

PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

During the whole of Sunday, 30th ult., almost frantic excitement prevailed in the East End. Thousands of people visited both Mitre Street and Berner Street, and journals containing details of the crimes were bought up by crowds of men and women in Whitechapel, Stepney, and Spitalfields. The Vigilance Committee, of which Mr. George Lusk is chairman, again pressed for the offer of a Government reward for the apprehension of the assassin, and it was suggested that as the Home Secretary declined to do anything the Queen herself should be asked to authorise the issue of a reward. Mr. Lusk drew up a petition which on Sept. 29—of course, before the knowledge of the new atrocities—was sent to her Majesty. The petition concluded with the following prayer :—

"That your Majesty will graciously accede to the prayer of your petitioner, preferred originally through the Secretary of State for the Home Department and direct that a Government reward, sufficient in amount to meet the peculiar exigencies of the case, may immediately be offered; your petitioner, and those loyal subjects of your Majesty whom he represents, being convinced that without such reward the murderer or murderers of the above four victims will not only remain undetected, but will sooner or later commit other crimes of a like nature. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c."

THE GATESHEAD MURDER.

A man named Waddell, who is suspected of having committed a murder and mutilation at Birtley, near Gateshead, was arrested on Oct. 1 near the village of Yetholm, about seven miles from Kelso. The arrest was made by Mr. William Stenhouse, wool dealer, Yetholm, who encountered the man on a lonely road leading out of Yetholm, on the hills, by way of Halterburn. On being questioned he admitted that his name was Waddell, that he came from Birtley, and stated that the woman Savage was his wife. The prisoner arrived at Gateshead on the 2nd. Shortly before noon he was brought before the magistrates. Superintendent Harrison gave evidence of his arrest, adding that when charged with wilful murder the prisoner merely answered "Yes." The magistrates remanded him for eight days, and ordered that he should be next brought up at Chester-le-Street.

ST. JACOBS OIL AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Editorial Notice from the *Stock Exchange Times*.

The proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil have kindly furnished us with a couple of trial bottles. With one of these we have experimented on ourselves, and have found the result all that could be desired. The effect was speedy and satisfactory, and the rheumatism which was in our shoulders vanished like magic after it had been used only twice. The first application gave relief, the second cured. The other bottle we gave to a gentleman who was suffering from a severe attack of sciatica. One application on going to bed has absolutely cured him, and he is loud in its praise. St. Jacobs Oil has, for many years, enjoyed a very large sale and a goodly reputation in America, Germany, and Russia, and the sale here is daily increasing now that its merits are becoming generally known. It is a powerful remedy, and has unique properties, possessed by no other drug or compound with which we are acquainted.

THE PROSPERITY OF INDIA.

Some sensational deductions may be drawn from the "Statistical Abstract relating to British India," of which the 22nd number has just been issued by the India Office.

The tables deal with almost every detail of Indian Administration that can be counted and expressed in numerals—from census returns and revenue accounts down to the number of snakes killed and the results of university examinations. Statistics, of course, can often be made to mean anything; but there are one or two facts which would seem to be brought out with unmistakeable clearness in the present tables, especially if the totals are compared with those of former volumes. What should be of the utmost importance just now is the overwhelming contradiction we find to the theories of a good many publicists who hold the most melancholy views in regard to India's financial prosperity—or, as they would say, India's impending ruin. The real state of the case may be judged from the following statement, which is calculated from the present and former volumes of the "Statistical Abstract" with an addition, in respect to the year ending on the 31st of March last, obtained from other official sources. The figures we give show the net imports of treasure into India during two periods; the first being the five years ending in March, 1875, and the second the five years ending in March, 1888. The average rate of exchange during each year is also shown.

NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER INTO INDIA.

Five years ending March 31, 1875.

Year ending	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Average rate of exchange.
March 31, 1871..	£2,727,000	£2,662,000	£ 5,445,000	1s. 10·49d.
March 31, 1872..	3,573,000	8,000,000	11,573,000	1s. 11·12d.
March 31, 1873..	2,622,000	1,931,000	4,556,000	1s. 10·75d.
March 31, 1874..	1,618,000	4,144,000	5,792,000	1s. 10 3d.
March 31, 1875..	2,089,000	6,052,000	8,141,000	1s. 10·15d.
Total	£12,715,000	£22,792,000	£35,507,000	

Five years ending March 31, 1888.

March 31, 1884..	£5,469,000	£ 7,409,000	£ 12,878,000	1s. 7·43d.
March 31, 1885..	4,775,000	9,110,000	13,885,000	1s. 7·31d.
March 31, 1886..	3,090,000	12,386,000	15,478,000	1s. 6·25d.
March 31, 1887..	2,834,000	8,220,000	11,054,000	1s. 5·44d.
March 31, 1888..	3,232,000	10,580,000	13,812,000	1s. 4·89d.
Total....	£19,405,000	£47,705,000	£67,110,000	

Thus, during the five years just ended India has grown wealthier by over 67 millions worth of gold and silver. The information as to the rate of exchange is also very instructive. It is often asserted that the low rate of exchange, or the low price of silver, has not resulted in any material increase in the Indian demand for silver. The facts are that during the last five years India has imported nearly 48 millions' worth of silver, with an exchange ranging from 1s. 7·53d. to 1s. 4·82d.; whereas for the five years ending March, 1875, when exchange had not fallen below 1s. 10d., the imports of silver were under 23 millions.

A still more satisfactory feature in Indian trade may be noted. In the year ending March, 1875, the imports of merchandise into India were valued at £36,222,000. Last year the value of such imports was £65,005,000. And yet, with these figures in evidence and with the additional fact that during the past five years' India's net imports of gold and silver have amounted to £67,110,000, some authorities are bold enough to say that increased taxation is out of the question. During the past eighteen years the net imports of gold and silver into India have amounted to something like £140,000,000; and during this period taxation in India has diminished instead of increasing—or rather, we should say, more taxes have been abolished than have been imposed. The fact is, however, that English politicians, in their ignorance of the real condition of Indian affairs, have been declaring that the natives of India are heavily taxed; and the astute Oriental knows perfectly well how to use the argument to his own advantage.

Lastly, the figures quoted have a direct bearing on the question that has agitated so many of our correspondents in regard to Indian pensions. It is clear from the increased imports of gold and silver, coincident with a fall in exchange, that India can afford to pay more for the cost of civil administration. In other words, the Government of India might very properly be required, on account of a low exchange, to revise the scale of salaries and pensions paid to Europeans. In the case of all salaries paid in rupees, the people of India make a profit as silver falls; and this at the expense of the pensioners. Should the price of silver fall to sixpence an ounce the burden of silver pensions would be reduced almost to zero.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON HIS RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE.

On the evening of the 4th inst. five deputations waited upon Sir Charles Dilke at his residence in Chelsea with a view to asking him to consent to become a candidate for the membership either for Fulham or Chelsea upon the new London County Council. The deputations were introduced by Mr. W. D. Barnett. Sir Charles Dilke, in reply, said :—

He found it impossible to give adequate expression to his feelings for the honour done him by the deputations. Just as he was deeply pleased at the unanimity with which the council of the Liberal Association of Chelsea, representing his former constituency in that parish, requested him to be their candidate for Parliament, although he did not feel himself able to accept the offer, so, whatever reply he had to make to the request, he could not fail to be equally touched by the regard displayed for him by his former constituents in Fulham irrespective of politics. He represented the old borough of Chelsea from its creation by law until its dissolution by law and the ties formed in twenty years were enduring ties. In a speech at the Hammersmith Central Liberal Club on January 5 last he fully laid down the conditions under which he took part in local Government, and those on which alone he would return to public life. The repeated offers he had already received from esteemed sitting members of Parliament to retire in his favour, and from safe Liberal constituencies to return him, made him well aware that he should have had no difficulty in finding a seat in Parliament. He was not certain how far the opinion of those Liberals and Liberal constituencies should be allowed to weigh in modifying his personal opinion, but, at all events, as yet he was determined not to return to Parliament. At the same time the efforts of those of his friends who worked with that friend whose loss they all deplored, Mr. Chesson, in clearing up points still doubtful made him now confidently look forward to his return to public life at an earlier date than, speaking at Hammersmith in January last, he thought likely—(hear, hear)—and if he had refused all candidatures before us at the next general election his reason for still declining was now chiefly that he might have leisure for the completion of a new version of "Greater Britain" and of other literary projects. His friends were prepared with such a review of the evidence collected since the trial of Crawford *vs.* Crawford, the Queen's Proctor intervening" as, whenever he was ready to reconsider his decision would justify him in so doing. His Chelsea friends who in large numbers had asked him to stand for Chelsea for the County Council, and who were represented there that night by a deputation, would see that something of what he had said applied to Chelsea also, and that there was this other reason applicable to Chelsea that a local candidature there might revive those hopes of inducing him to stand for Parliament for that borough which had led the Liberal Council to repeatedly offer him the candidature on the last occasion with unanimity. He was as sorry to decline the request of his Chelsea friends as that of Fulham, but he need not assure them that he hoped to be able to continue with their assent all the work in connection with local matters that he had performed in the past.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th Oct., as compared with the statement of the 13th Oct., 1888 :—

	Oct. 13. Rs.	Oct. 20. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	64,22,5 3	61,00,716
do. do. at Branches.....	36,95,574	38,38,346
Other Deposits	2,47,69,446	2,53,46,088
Post Bills	11,141	11,142
Cash Credits undrawn.....	4,87,656	6,35,144
Rs.	4,80,36,370	4,88,81,436
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,58,681	55,22,537
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	21,20,680	20,46,805
Loans on Security of do.....	1,09,33,929	1,08,37,173
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	4,371	4,356
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,99,45,926	2,00,61,378
Stamps, &c.....	32,912	32,922
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,05,238		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,18,345	3,19,233
Bullion	12,500	24,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,16,911	2,04,933
Cash and Currency Notes	35,92,085	93,29,093
	4,80,36,370	4,88,81,436

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

With regard to the question of the Emperor Frederick's diary, a preliminary action has been entered in the Berlin Landgericht, a Court of the First Instance, in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister of Justice against the responsible editor of the *Deutsche Rundschau* :—

This preliminary inquiry, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, is directed nominally against the editor, but it is really aimed against the person who supplied him with the extracts from the alleged diary. The editor, it is said, has given up to the court the name of the contributor. The publishers of the *Rundschau* had 30,000 copies ready to be sent out when the legal proceedings began, but resolved not to issue them when they learned the intention of the Government. The German Press busies itself chiefly with the political and the legal aspects of the question. It is generally believed that, in accordance with the legal opinion laid down in the Chancellor's report to the Emperor, the contributor will be prosecuted for treason against the Fatherland, and that the case will be tried in the Imperial Court at Leipsic. Most of the papers interpret the Chancellor's report to mean that the publication is not a pure forgery, but that the inaccuracies he points out are due to defective editing of the real diary.

Professor Geffcken, of Hamburg, the person suspected of having communicated in the *Deutshe Rundschau* the Emperor Frederick's diary, was arrested at Hamburg on the 29th ult., and immediately placed in what is called *Untersuchungshaft*, which means confinement without right of bail, for the purpose of examination previous to trial. Dr. Geffcken had retired to the British island of Heligoland, off the mouth of the Elbe, though with what special object, whether seeking refuge or relaxation, is not known; but hearing that a fuss had been made about the publication of the diary, he resolved to place himself at the disposal of the authorities, and so returned to Hamburg. At the station he was at once taken in charge by a police commissioner, and lodged in gaol. The police made a domiciliary search for papers at the house of Dr. Geffcken, the act, according to a Hamburg telegram, being witnessed by several judicial personages, and the Prussian Minister-Resident Herr von Kusserow; but the search does not seem to have been fruitful of specific results. In any case, Prince Bismarck by this arrest, has now laid his hand to the plough, and he is not likely, says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent, to take it away again until he has reached the ear furrow.

According to a telegram from Hamburg, Dr. Geffcken, on the 30th ult., underwent an examination of three hours' duration before the public prosecutor, and next day he was taken before the regular Judge d'Instruction to be further questioned as to his share in the publication of the diary. It is added that negotiations are pending (between the Prussian Government and the free city of Hamburg) for his extradition so to speak, to Berlin. But it is not yet known at Berlin where, or on what issue, Dr. Geffcken will be tried, all positive statements on this subject being premature.

DR. GEFFCKEN.

A home paper gives the following account of the Professor :—

The sensation which had been caused by the arrest of Dr. Geffcken is rendered all the greater by the recollection of his past career of honour and repute. Born in 1830, at Hamburg, he studied history and law at various German Universities, and then devoted himself to the Diplomatic service, acting as secretary to the Hanseatic Legation at Paris. From 1856 to 1866 he lived in Berlin, first as Hanseatic Charge d'Affaires, and then as Minister Resident, in which latter capacity he was transferred to London, whence, after the lapse of two years, he returned to Hamburg, and acted as Syndic in the Senate of the free city till 1872. For the next nine years he filled the chair of Public and International Law at Strasburg, and then finally returned again to his native city, there to devote himself to the discussion of public questions, on which he ranks as one of the first professorial authorities in Germany. In the field of international and constitutional questions Dr. Geffcken has written, among other things, on the *Coup D'Etat* of Dec. 2, the Alabama question, the position of the Pope, the relations of Church and State, &c., while his name is familiar in England as the frequent contributor on German politics to a monthly London magazine. He has also written and edited several works relating to international law, including Marten's well known "Guide Diplomatique," while his chief essays and treatises have been translated into most European languages. Unfortunately for the theory that the Emperor Frederick's diary must have been published by one who had an interest in making propaganda for the Liberalists at the coming Prussian elections, Dr. Geffcken is a Conservative of a free type, with no motive whatever for puffing the Progressists. The alternative theory was that if the person who supplied the diary was not animated by a profound sympathy with the Liberalists, he must be moved by a profound hatred of Prince Bismark; but it remains to be seen whether, and to what extent, the idea that Dr. Geffcken was influenced by this latter motive, is well founded.

Meanwhile undeterred by the fate which has overtaken—as ever since the appearance of Prince Bismark's report to the Emperor it was sure to overtake—the *Rundschau*, the *Kieler Zeitung*, a provincial newspaper of Radical tendencies, has published further alleged extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick dealing with the battle of Koniggratz, and dated July 1886. In this document the part played by the then Crown Prince in that decisive victory over the Austrian army is described in detail, and seems to have been of a more important and personal character than has generally been believed. The story of the great fight is already ancient history, but the late Crown Prince's account of his own experiences, though lacking in many elements of graphic and even clear description, is not without a certain interest. More especially the strong humanitarian feelings expressed by the august writer, his avowed aversion to war, and his frequent references to his wife and children, are calculated to preposses public opinion in his favour. "War is, indeed, something frightful," writes his late Majesty, "and those who create it with a stroke of the pen at a green covered council-board little dream what horrors they are conjuring up."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) states that the extracts from the Emperor Frederick's diary, as published by the *Deutsche Rundschau*, agree with the text of the original journal distributed by his late Majesty himself, when Crown Prince, among twelve of his personal friends.

The publication of the diary continues to form a leading subject of discussion in the press. It is asserted in the *Vossische Zeitung* that proceedings for breach of copyright in manuscripts could legally be taken by the heirs of the late Emperor, not only against German papers, but also, under existing copyright conventions, against foreign journals which printed extracts from the diary. In the same way it is contended that the reproduction of any autograph notes of the late Emperor in an impending publication will constitute an infringement of copyright.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

"Atlas" in the *World* writes :—

As Sir Morell Mackenzie is under contract with his publishers not to divulge the contents of his book till the afternoon of the 14th inst., when advance copies are to be furnished to the press and to members of the royal family, he is naturally astonished at the more or less inaccurate forecasts of its details which have appeared. In writing it he has been very heavily handicapped. He has been absolutely debarred from obtaining any copies of official documents, while free access to them was allowed to his adversaries. At the very last moment he has been compelled by the wish of certain august personages to suppress the reproduction of an autograph statement of the Emperor Frederick reflecting on the conduct of Professor Bergmann in the strongest possible language. The twenty illustrations which are to appear will doubtless excite a great deal of interest. Perhaps the most important of them are the carefully prepared diagrams showing that Professor Bergmann made a false passage. The various stages of the growth in the patient's throat are also illustrated by woodcuts. The book may be roughly divided into narrative, medical controversy, and statistics. In the first chapter there is a graphic description of the first consultation at the Kronprinz Palais, and the historical portion concludes with the death-bed scene at Potsdam. The second part will principally interest the medical profession; and in the third Sir Morell Mackenzie proves the almost inevitably fatal consequences of thyrotomy, in the ninth chapter will be found an eloquent sketch of the personal character of the deceased Emperor. Sir Morell Mackenzie has laboured under countless difficulties; but no medical work is ever likely to cause so profound a sensation as the little volume bound in grey with a deep black edge which is to see the light in the course of the next fortnight. It will equally enhance the reputation of the author as a writer, an acute reasoner, and a physician. He dedicates it to no one, but he has chosen a pungent motto from Shakespeare. He may very well apply to his enemies the rest of Prince Henry's speech to Falstaff: "What trick, what device, what starting-hole canst thou now find to hide thee from thy open and apparent shame?"

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S JOURNEY.

Another proof of the remarkable popularity of the Emperor William throughout Germany was witnessed on his arrival at Stuttgart on the 28 ult. The *Times* correspondent says :—

In no Prussian town could his Majesty have been more warmly, more frantically welcomed than he has been in the Swabian capital. The King himself, wearing a Prussian uniform, was at the station to receive his imperial guest, whom he conducted to the Schloss in a carriage and four. The city was decorated with banners and bunting, and presented a striking scene of civic and military pomp; enormous cheering crowds filled up all the streets and thoroughfares; Chinese lamps and other means of illumination made the town look like a sea of dancing light; the Via Triumphalis from the station to the Rathhaus was lined by 23,000 citizens, scholars, and others; more than a dozen bands discoursed music, white-robed maidens offered bouquets, a choral society serenaded the Emperor with patriotic songs, the "Wacht am Rhein" resounded on every side, and all Stuttgart, harbouring as it did thousands upon thousands of loyal country folk and curious strangers, was filled with wonder and acclamation. At the ten o'clock in the morning, amid the booming of cannon and the joyful tolling of bells, the Emperor and the King of Wurtemberg drove forth in a carriage and six from the Schloss to make the tour of the city, followed by a procession of twelve equipages containing their suites. In the Stadtgarten the Emperor was again presented with boquets by a bevy of ladies, and back through dense acclaiming crowds the party returned to the Schloss there to crown the occasion by a grand banquet of 170 covers. After this the Emperor left for the island of Mainau on a brief visit to his imperial grandmother and his uncle and aunt, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden. His Majesty arrived at Constance at half-past ten at night, and was received at the railway station by the Grand Duke of Baden and the Hereditary Grand Duke, who drove with him in an open carriage, amid the acclamations of the crowd, through the square in front of the station to the harbour. The Royal party embarked on board a special steamer for the island of Mainau. The shores of the lake were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the steamer left amid a splendid display of fireworks.

The Emperor William arrived at Munich on the evening of the 1st inst., amid the firing of a Royal salute, and was received at the railway station by the Prince Regent and the members of the Bavarian Royal House, the Ministers, the principal officers of the army, and other notabilities.

The Emperor and the Prince Regent embraced and kissed each other repeatedly, after which His Majesty greeted the other Royal and distinguished personages. The chief Burgomaster then read an address welcoming the Emperor to the town. his Majesty, in reply, expressed the pleasure which it afforded him to have the opportunity to visit the Bavarian capital, the capital of that country which had played so important a part in the history of the German Empire, and whose Royal House was one of the most important in the Empire. The Emperor then expressed the hope that he might be granted power to devote himself to the good of the Empire in the same spirit as did his grandfather, and concluded by again thanking the Burgomaster for his splendid reception, at the same time requesting him to convey the expression of his gratitude to the inhabitants. Having shaken hands with the Burgomaster, his Majesty entered a Royal carriage with the Prince Regent, and drove, amid the acclamations of the people, to the Palace, escorted by a detachment of heavy cavalry.

On the morning of the 3rd inst. the Emperor William arrived at Vienna, and was received on the platform by the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austrian Grand Dukes.

The Emperor Francis Joseph raised his hand to his helmet, and as soon as the train stopped proceeded to the Imperial carriage, on the footboard of which the Emperor William stood awaiting him. His Majesty wore the uniform of the Austrian Infantry Regiment of which he is the honorary colonel, the decoration of the Order of St. Stephen and the Collar of the Black Eagle. The two Emperors cordially embraced and kissed each other and shook hands heartily. While exchanging the first words of greeting they remained standing hand in hand. Accompanied by his host, the Emperor William then advanced to the Archducal group, when he shook hands with and kissed the Crown Prince, and the Archdukes Charles, Louis, and Albrecht, while the Austrian Emperor shook hands with Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, and Count Bismarck. After the Emperor William had passed down the front of the guard of honour, the various distinguished personages present were introduced to him, the German deputations being first presented by Prince Reuss. The Emperor shook hands with Governor Possinger, Herr Kraus, Chief of the Police, and Herr Uhl, the Burgomaster, who expressed the pleasure felt by the City of Vienna at his Majesty's visit. The two monarchs, walking arm-in-arm, then left the station, followed by the Archdukes and their suites, amid the vociferous cheering of a large crowd assembled outside, and drove to the Hofburg. The warmth of the enthusiasm displayed by the people lining the streets rendered the passage of the Imperial party a real triumphal progress. After exchanging a few words with the Empress and the Crown Princess, his Majesty withdrew for a short time to his apartments, where he subsequently received the visits of the members of the Imperial Family.

FRANCE.

The Government decided, at a Cabinet Council held on the 29th ult., to bring forward a Bill for the Revision of the Constitution at the opening of the approaching Session of Parliament. A correspondent says :—

The details of the bill have not yet been finally settled, but it will contain no proposal for the abolition of the Senate or the Presidency of the Republic. The sole object of the measure will be to restrict the financial powers of the Senate, and to deprive that body of the rights to dissolve the Chamber. In the preamble the Government will state its resolve to oppose in the Congress of both Houses which will meet to consider the bill all demands for revision bearing on other points than those specified in the measure. The Government in presenting the bill will demand urgency, and will also ask the Chamber for a vote of confidence.

A complete agreement has been come to between M. de Freycinet and M. Merillon, the reporter on the army estimates, with regard to the reductions to be effected in the War Budget. The Minister has agreed to reduce by 6,000,000fr. the amounts set down in the estimates for clothing, for re-mounting the calvary, and for ammunition.

Admiral Krantz, the Minister of Marine, has addressed a letter to the Budget Committee declaring that, notwithstanding the persistent demands made by the Committee for fresh reductions in the naval estimates, he must maintain the figures set down in his Budget, adding that he even questions whether in agreeing to the reduction first demanded by the Committee he did his duty to the country and the French navy.

M. Goblet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present on Sept. 30 at a banquet given in honour of the opening of the School of Lock-making at Freville-Escarbotin, near Abbeville. In reply to the toast of his health the Minister referred to the recent election of General Boulanger in the Nord, declaring that it would be vain to conceal the anxiety caused by his return to Parliament, which was both unexpected and a source of danger in the future. He asked himself whither General Boulanger's policy might lead him except to the repetition of some "abominable adventure." The Minister reminded his hearers of all that the Republic had done for the country. He did not deny that reforms were to be desired, but a great evil arose from the fact of the majority in the Chamber not being homogeneous. Should a number of Boulangists be elected to the new Chamber they would doubtless disturb and upset everything, the result being anarchy or a dictatorship and civil war, and possibly also a foreign war under the most deplorable condition in which France could meet such an emergency.

President Carnot, on the 2nd inst., signed a Decree relating to foreigners residing in France. The preamble says :—

Statistical returns show that the number of foreigners residing in France, which is already considerable, is being constantly increased by immigration. This state of things has aroused the particular attention of the Government, which, following the example set by other nations, is of opinion that it would be expedient to place the administration in a position to ascertain the conditions under which the establishment on our territory is effected of persons or families coming from abroad. The Decree applies to foreigners established in France, or about to settle there. The obligation which it imposes upon them of making a declaration and of producing documents proving their identity cannot call forth any protest founded upon our treaty engagements, as it will not give rise to the levying of any tax. The new regulations, which only apply to foreigners definitely settled in France, in no way affect those who are only making a temporary stay in the country for business or pleasure.

M. Legrand, Minister of Commerce, visited Landrecies on Sept. 30 to unveil a statue to General Dupleix, the Governor of the French Possessions in India during the reign of Louis XV. After referring to Dupleix's victories and subsequent unmerited disgrace, the Minister said that the English were the first to reinstate the general, and added that the Government of the Republic, in causing itself to be represented at the unveiling of his statue, proved that it knew how to honour all French heroes, no matter what flag they had fought under.

M. Ressmann, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, had an interview in Paris on Sept. 29 with M. Goblet, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and asked in a friendly manner for some explanations as to the bearing of the recent decrees of the Bey of Tunis, providing for the use of the French language in the Tunisian schools and for inspection by French authorities. M. Goblet replied that France, while desiring to act within the limits of the right enjoyed by the Bey under the protectorate, did not intend to disregard any obligations arising out of previous engagements. He added that he was convinced that the instructions given to M. Massicault, the French Resident General, would in all probability permit of a satisfactory agreement being arrived at in Tunis.

The *Temps*, commenting on the recent Note of Signor Crispi to the Porte on the subject of the Suez Canal Convention, says :—

"Although diplomacy is accustomed to surprises, Signor Crispi in his last Note bears away the palm. It is filled with insinuations against France. Seldom in time of peace has a Minister directing the affairs of a nation allowed his sentiments of hostility towards another Power to be so plainly perceived."

Vice-Admiral Bergasse du Petit-Thouars, one of the youngest and most distinguished of the superior officers of the French Navy, has just made a long report to the Ministry of Marine on the experiments with carrier pigeons that have been conducted under his supervision during the past year. He considers that the results obtained have been most important and satisfactory, and that the use of trained birds would be of incalculable advantage in time of war. On this, Admiral Krantz will at once ask the Chamber for the necessary money to establish pigeon-houses all along the coast and on board the harbour ships of the five naval ports. A committee is already picking out the most suitable spots between Sables d'Olonne and the mouth of the Adour.

AUSTRIA.

Some alarming reports have been in circulation in Vienna, to the effect that during the artillery practice at the Steinfeld ranges, near Felixdort, on the 28th ult., the Emperor Francis Joseph was for a moment in serious danger. The *Fremdenblatt* gives the following account of what actually passed :—

"Towards two o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor gave orders for the bugles to sound the 'cease firing.' A contrary wind bore away the sound of the signal, so that a battery of artillery, posted about one thousand yards to the rear, failed to hear it, and fired another shot, although the Emperor had ridden forward with his suite to inspect the target. It must, however, be mentioned that His Majesty was hidden from the view of the officers in charge of the battery by a depression of the ground. The projectile struck the entrenchment aimed at, but it could not anyhow have touched the Emperor and his suite, as they were not in the line of fire. The warning signal was immediately repeated to the battery, and orderly officers were also at once despatched to prevent all further firing. All danger was therefore at an end."

On the 30th ult., in inaugurating the new park at Wahring, the Emperor hinted that the fortieth year of his reign might be signalised by the removal of the walls. The citizens are concluding that the *octroi* duties are about to disappear, too. This, however, is by no means sure, for the Town Council draws 12,000,000fl. a year from the duties on food and drink which it levies at the city gates.

Antonia, Countess Louis Batthyany, the widow of the great Hungarian patriot who was shot in 1849, died on Sept. 30 in Hungary in her seventy-second year. She was born in 1816, the daughter of one of the Count Zichy. She and her sister, who became Countess George Karolyi, were remarkable for their great beauty and enthusiastic patriotism. At one time while Hungary's constitutional struggle against Austria was at its height, they dressed always in national costume, wearing stuffs of native texture only, and incited other ladies to do the same. Count Louis Batthyany became Prime Minister in the Hungarian Government of 1848, and afterwards took a leading part in the war of 1848-9. When Hungary was crushed by the help of the Cossacks, he was taken prisoner by the Austrians and sentenced to be hanged. His devoted wife did her utmost to obtain his pardon, but, failing this, had a last interview with him in his prison and gave him a dagger, with which the Count inflicted such severe wounds upon himself that it became impossible to hang him. He was accordingly shot. The Countess leaves a son, Count Elemer Batthyany, the well-known sportsman. Her grandson, Count Louis, is married to Count Julius Andrassy's daughter.

A duel has taken place near Wiener-Neustadt between Count Sternberg and Count Andor Szecheni. Although two bullets were fired on either side, neither duellist was wounded. Recent statistics prove that, duelling is going out of fashion in Austria-Hungary probably because it is no longer confined to the nobility, or, as a well-known Hungarian duellist said, "Our billiard-markers and barbers have of late years discovered that they also have an honour to defend."

BULGARIA.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* publishes the following :—

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, commenting on the statement of the *Memorial Diplomatique* that Lord Salisbury had received an assurance from Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky that they were prepared to support the candidature of Prince Ferdinand at any future election to the Bulgarian throne, expressed amazement that a serious paper should publish such groundless assertions. We, on our side, share the Russian journal's astonishment, but with this difference, that we consider that too much honour is conduced me to alter materially the opinion I formed of him at our first interview. He has proved a stern determined ruler, and a most cruel one if English prejudices and estimate of the value of human life be correct. But if the character of the Afghans, their ferocity ignorance, fanaticism, and impatience of control be considered it will be admitted that in no other manner could the Ameer have maintained his position and brought order out of the most hopeless and discordant elements that ever existed in any country.

HIS RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

The Ameer was very frank on the subject of Russia. He disclaimed utterly the idea of dependence on her, or that he was in any way deputed or instigated by Russian agents in his invasion of Turkestan. He spoke of his late hosts and gaolers at Taskend and Samarkand with politeness, and acknowledged the liberality with which they had treated him and the largeness of the allowance they had made him from which he said he had been able to save sufficient to pay a few hundred Turkoman cavalry and cross the Oxus, where he was joined by many of the disbanded troops of Ameer Yakoob Khan.

ASKING FOR MORE.

The Ameer insisted that the Government should provide him with everything, as much in their interests as his own; and the illustrations with which he enriched his arguments were both witty and to the point. He urged that he had obtained great reputation in the world and the eyes of other princes by the fact of his selection by England, and that he was consequently most anxious to organize a stable Administration of a character which would be worthy of the British Government and the opinion they had formed of him. I told the Ameer that the Government were prepared to help him very largely; but the sum I named was objected to as insufficient, as indeed any sum whatever would be by an Oriental who saw a prospect of obtaining more by importunity.

THE REVOLT OF ISHAK KHAN.

Sir Lepel devotes a postscript to Ishak Khan's revolt I have never, he says, had any reason to think Ishak Khan a man of much energy or ability, and he certainly in these respects is far inferior to his cousin Abdur Rahman, who, with the support of the Indian Government, should be quite able to hold his own and put down any opposition. There is, however, ample ground for reasonable confidence in the stability of the Ameer's Government, and the division of his territories proposed by the Russian press is premature. It is possible, and I have often acknowledged the possibility, that circumstances which we have been unable to control may compel us to divide Afghanistan with Russia. The life of Ameer Abdur Rahman is never a good one. He is a severe sufferer from gout and its attendant ailments; he is always exposed to the risk of assassination from his numerous enemies and rivals, and from men who have a blood-feud with him on account of his unjust slaughter of their relations. But we could never allow Russia, as the Novoe Vremya suggests, to calmly annex the northern and western provinces without territorial arrangements elsewhere to our advantage.

Mr. Henry Adams Adkin, for many years a member of the firm of Sanderson and Co., of

MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

[illegible] JEX BLAKE has addressed the editor of the *Times* on the subject of Mission work in India, spiritual and medical, and in a long letter gives some facts which, he thinks, may interest some who never read a Missionary report. The facts came before his personal notice during three months spent in India in the early part of the present year. He writes :—

I would not have missed Benares for anything, if only to see the Hindoo religion in its greatest splendour. The population is about 250,000, with more than 3,000 temples (it is said) in the city. The view of the city, as you slowly pass along in a steam launch, is magnificent. Noble flights of stone steps descend to the Ganges ; corpses lie upon the shore, half in the water, waiting to be burnt ; sacrificial flowers float upon the river ; and in the early morning thousands of pilgrims of both sexes are bathing, with perfect decorum, in the sacred stream.

Step inside the city. One temple swarms with fœtid apes ; another is stercorous with cows. The stench in the passage leading to the temple is frightful ; the filth beneath your feet is such that the keenest traveller would hardly care to face it twice. Everywhere, in the temples, in the little shrines by the street side, the emblem of the Creator is phallic. Round one most picturesque temple, built apparently long since British occupation began—probably since the battle of Waterloo—runs an external frieze, about 10ft. from the ground, too gross for the pen to describe ; scenes of vice, natural and unnatural, visible to all the world all day long, worse than anything in the Lupanar at Pompeii. Nothing that I saw in India roused me more to a sense of the need of religious renovation by the gospel of Christ than what met the eye, openly, right and left, in Benares.

At Agra things were much brighter. A visit to St. John's College (in connexion with the Church Missionary Society) brought me to the Principal, an Oxford M. A., the Rev. G. E. A. Pargiter, whose highest class speaks English. I addressed them. There is one Mahomedan among them ; the rest are Christain or Brahminical, in equal proportions. The college was founded by Valpy French, the late Bishop of Lahore, who was the first Principal, and held that office for 12 years. During the Muntiny French had successfully appealed against the order to turn the native Christians out of the fort, saying that expulsion would mean certain death ; that if they went out he went also ; and that if they were allowed to remain he would answer for the loyalty of every one. In St. John's Church it was pleasant to see at 8 a.m. a native congregation filling every seat ; pleasant to hear native translations of "Nearer my God to Thee" and "Art thou weary ?" sung in the familiary metre to the old tunes.

"The Agra College" is not directly missionary, but its standard seems to be high and its effect must be good. The Principal, Mr. Thompson, was a striking man, a Scotchman, full of character, with a deep respect for my old Rugby tutor. "Bishop Cotton held," he said, "a position no man had taken since as head of all Christian churches and all missionary work in India."

At Delhi there was more to be seen. Mr. Winter, the head of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Mission, was out when I called ; but the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's report for 1888 speaks of 466 baptized persons, 132 communicants, and 1,251 pupils in their schools. There is at Delhi a Zenana Mission, under Baptist guidance, on very friendly terms with our own clergy ; but the most interesting association for work is the Cambridge Mission, in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, led by an earnest and able man, in the prime of life, the Rev. G. A. Lefroy. There are six of our own clergy engaged in the Cambridge Mission, two of them Cheltenham College pupils of my own. Among the Hindoos there has been fair success ; among the Mahomedans no convert as yet. The question of betrothals and marriages between Christian and non-Christian children has been anxious and important ; for Christian church and heathen caste make exclusive demands, and many on this point fall away. Any such question touches native honour deeply. The Cambridge men speak of the great strain that it is to live for years in a country where you can hardly trust any one ; where corruption and venality are habitual ; where the trust and love of an English home are unknown ; where centuries of the lowest moral tone have degraded the whole population. Even from a mother's lips, they tell you, the foulest thoughts and language are deliberately taught the children ; young mothers delighting to pit their young children one against the other in contests of obscenity and abuse. The very text-books in Persian contain stories where the whole point turns on some of the most degrading sins known to man ; and impurity and immorality are almost universal.

The actual results garnered already by the Delhi Cambridge Mission are small ; but it is impossible that five or six men of such high quality, so devout, so earnest, so disinterested, so intelligent, should live for years there without making deep and durable impression. It is seed time, not harvest, at present ; and as Delhi has been for many centuries the seat of high civilization and refinement, the capital of Hindoo and Mahomedan empires, it is but natural that the evil traditions of a bad past should cling to the spot with unusual tenacity.

Umritsur is the religious capital of the Sikhs, with a most picturesque "Golden Temple," approached only by a causeway crossing to the centre of a lake. At Umritsur there is a strong Christian movement led by the Church Missionary Society. One Indian civilian, whom I remember as a boy 30 years ago, having served his time and earned his pension, stays on still at Umritsur with his wife, from devotion to missionary work—a splendid and unique devotion. There is strong machinery at work—schools, medical mission, zenana mission, orphanage, agricultural settlement, and outlying work in the villages. There are 645 native Christians, 219 communicants, and four English missionaries. It is only natural that there should be much Christian life stirring in the centre of the Punjab, the province in which Sir Henry Lawrence—named as Governor-General should any calamity be fall Lord Canning—Sir Herbert Edwardes, Lord Lawrence, and Sir Robert Montgomery lived and governed. It was a true saying of Sir Herbert Edwardes—"The Punjab retook Delhi without a rupee or a bayonet from Calcutta or England ;" and the rulers of the Punjab of those days and of the following years have left an indelible stamp of Christianity on the face of the country, if not on the organization of the government. They were eminently successful rulers, and they ruled confessedly by a Christian standard.

"Here lies
HENRY LAWRENCE,
"Who tried to do his duty.
"May the Lord have mercy on his soul."

That is the inscription, dictated by Henry Lawrence himself as he lay wounded by a shell, July 2, 1857 ; and to read it on the gravestone in the garden of the Residency at Lucknow thrills your heart. I know no more moving spot or story. "Hold it for 15 days," said the dying man "and you will be relieved."

"Hold it for fifteen days ?—we have held it for eighty seven."

At Peshawur we stayed with the Church Missionary Society mission. Two clergy were there, sterling and strong men, full of character and indefatigable in their work. They have a large school under the Rev. A. E. Day, a house always open for chiefs of the frontier—Affridi, Kaffir, Afghan, or what not ; another house always open for humbler native guests ; both houses close to their own. They have a church, Oriental in architecture, with a native pastor. One of the clergy, the Rev. W. Thwaites, was a schoolmaster in England, M.A. of Cambridge—a fine specimen of a man and of a missionary. He has command of several of the frontier dialects, became friends very rapidly with the mounted police who escorted us to the Khyber Pass, and evidently was most fit for dealing with manly, warlike, semi-savage frontier tribes. We saw the sons of Afghan chiefs playing at cricket, and they ran up eagerly for Mr. Thwaites's decision on some contested point. The Zenana Medical Mission at Peshawur is evidently working well. The Hindoo women need European skill even more than the Mahomedan.

There is at least one very important native city without any mission work in connexion with the Church of England—Hyderabad, in the Deccan, the capital of the Nizam's dominions, a city of 300,000, the largest and much the richest native city in India. The relations between the natives and the English are very friendly, with most loyal support to British rule from the Nizam and his Minister, so that a Church Missionary Society or Society for the Propagation of the Gospel mission would open under favourable auspices. The Wesleyan mission there is highly spoken of, and there is an American Protestant mission at work in the rural districts. There is also a strong Roman Catholic settlement in the city some centuries old, founded from the south of India. Few cities in India have a lower moral standard or need the Gospel of Christ more. You meet eunuchs in the streets, and the hospital registers tell their own tale. The mortality among the poorer women in childbirth and their sufferings are excessive.

To sum up, it should be said :—

1. The degradation of the Hindoo religion is so deep and the immorality and vices obtaining, not only in native States, are so revolting that the need of religious renovation is more urgent, and the opening for Christianity is more patent, that one can understand till one sees with one's own eyes and hears on the spot with one's own ears.

2. The Indian mind, though now filled with degraded objects and theories of worship, is essentially a reverent and religious mind, and, if once to Christianity, would be a fervently Christian mind.

3. To win India to Christianity is not a hopeless task if only enthusiasm at home were strong enough to multiply the army of workers tenfold and to send men of such quality as those now at Delhi and Peshawur.

4. Every great religion, still an active force in the world is an Asiatic religion, and the more imaginative or ideal side of Christianity is really akin to Indian veins of feeling and thought, really Asiatic still.

5. England has no moral ground for holding India beyond the moral good she does there, and no moral good that she could do would equal the results of the spread of Christianity all over that vast continent, peopled by scores of distinct nationalities with no unity whatever except the subordination of each to one Empire.

LORD ARMSTRONG ON NAVAL DEFENCE.

A MEETING of the shareholders of Sir William G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., Elswick, was held on Sept. 28 in the Mechanics' Institute, Elswick, Lord Armstrong presided, and, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said :—

When I last addressed you I hinted at the importance of a new departure in artillery which we were then making, and I have now to inform you that remarkable success has since attended our efforts in that direction. The subject is of great importance, and a brief explanation will be interesting to you. The advantage of being able to fire rapidly at critical moments must be obvious to all. In the first place, the increased rapidity of fire of each gun is tantamount to increasing the number of guns, without necessitating a corresponding increase in the number of gunners or in the collective weight of the shields required to protect them. In the second place, we obtain the great advantage of being able to repeat a successful shot before the enemy can materially change his position, which would render necessary a fresh adjustment of the gun. These salient advantages have been fully realised in our new guns of 4.2-inch and 6-inch calibre, with both of which a rapidity of fire has been obtained hitherto considered impossible with guns of so heavy a nature. Great simplicity of design and strength of mechanism have been combined in the construction of these guns and their carriages ; and, with the improved descriptions of powder now coming into use, velocities have been obtained so great that the 4.2-inch gun, weighing only 2 tons 1 cwt., is capable of piercing 10½ inches of wrought iron, while the 6-inch gun, weighing 5 tons 15 cwt., can pierce 15 inches of the same material, muzzle velocities being taken in each instance. These guns are mounted on specially designed shielded carriages, in which exceptional facilities in handling and aiming have been combined with great protection to the gunners, and, in the numerous trials carried out, the shooting has been characterised, not only by rapidity, but by unusual accuracy. The comparative rates of fire of the present breech-loading service guns and of our new improved guns may be judged of from the following instances :—In some trials carried out last year with our 4.2 inch gun by the Admiralty, ten rounds were actually fired in 47½ seconds, whereas an ordinary breech-loading gun of the same calibre, firing in competition took 5 minutes and 7 seconds to fire the same number of rounds. Again the great accuracy of the guns, combined with rapidity of fire, is illustrated by the fact that five rounds were fired a few weeks ago at Shoeburyness, in which, at a distance of 1,300 yards a target 6 feet square was hit five times running in 31 seconds. I am glad to say that the Admiralty have been prompt to recognise the value of these guns by adopting both of them for the British service. It is, perhaps, in dealing with the attack of torpedo-boats at sea that the advantage of being able on occasion to fire with great rapidity becomes most apparent. Suppose a torpedo-boat to be sighted at a distance of 1,500 yards by a war vessel having a broadside armament of three ordinary service 5-inch breech-loading guns, each capable of firing at a maximum rate of two rounds a minute. The torpedo-boat could not hope to discharge a torpedo with much certainty at a longer range than 200 yards, and would, therefore, have to traverse a distance of 1,300 yards under fire before she could herself attack. Assuming the speed of an ordinary first-class torpedo-boat to be 20 knots an hour, the time occupied in traversing 1,300 yards would be, roughly speaking, two minutes. The war vessel, therefore, thus armed, would be able to discharge only 12 shots at the torpedo-boat before there was a chance of being herself torpedoed. If, however, in lieu of the three service 5 inch guns, she was armed with three of our rapid-firing 4.2 inch guns, she could in the same time, and with the same number of gunners, fire no less than 72 shots—each gun being capable of firing 12 shots a minute—and any one single hit must prove fatal to the torpedo-boat. Concurrently with this improvement in guns a new departure has also been made in the manufacture of powder. We have been, and are still, experimenting with a new powder for our quick-firing guns. It is made by the Chilworth Company, and, notwithstanding that the charges have been reduced in weight by about one-third, we have obtained velocities of from 2,300 to 2,400 feet per second, as compared with velocities of 2,000 feet previously obtained with other powders. This new powder, moreover, leaves no residue in the gun to interfere with the essential requirement of rapid loading, and the smoke has been, so far, reduced as to present little obstacle to the sighting of the guns in action. These are advantages that can scarcely be over-estimated.

On many occasions I have commented on the very important *role* that protected cruisers must play in any naval war of the future. Last month we launched a cruiser, the Piemonte, for the Italian Government. Beginning with the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda—depending for her protection chiefly on a submerged deck—we have launched a series of vessels of the same type, each presenting improvements on its predecessor, and by continued advance in this course of improvement, and by the employment of our quick-firing guns, we have produced in the Piemonte a cruiser of surpassing speed and offensive power. Her displacement is only 2,500 tons, and yet her speed will be 21 knots, equal to 24 miles per hour, and the coal capacity of her bunkers is sufficient to enable her to steam about 17,000 miles at the most economical speed without re-coaling. But it is in her offensive power that her pre-eminence is most decided. In addition to a complete torpedo equipment, and a full complement of Hotchkiss and Nordenfeldt guns, she carries an armament of six 6-inch and six 4.2-inch guns, all of our improved type. You will best appreciate the extraordinary power of such an armament when I state that the Piemonte will be capable of discharging against an adversary in a given time twice the weight of shot and shell that could be fired by the largest war vessel now afloat, not excluding the low-than battle ships of five or six times her size, which could ill withstand the torrent of shell which the Piemonte could pour into the large unarmoured portions of their structure. Attention has been directed by the naval manœuvres of the past summer to the necessity for the more efficient protection of our commerce at the various centres on the coast to which it converges. Much has been written on the possibility of extemporising a naval defence for the purpose, but it appears to me that the true solution of the problem lies in the construction of specially-built vessels, similar to the Piemonte, but smaller in size, seeing that, for protecting commerce off the coast a large coal-carrying capacity is not an essential, because such vessels could return to port whenever required for re-coaling. For patrolling our coasts great speed is of vital importance, and for attacking an enemy a powerful armament is equally so. One vessel, such as I have indicated, would be a match for a whole fleet of armed merchantmen collectively of far greater money value, and we shall, therefore, best attain both economy and security by providing the right thing for the purpose in view. The proposal lately made for each port to patrol the neighbouring sea by steam tugs and launches, or other improvised local vessels manned by volunteers, is, in my opinion, simply to trifle with the great problem of commercial defence. The introduction of rapid-firing guns of the heavier natures, combined with the use of Watkins' range-finder, which can only be used on land, will give to shore batteries greatly increased efficiency, and will enable them to operate with great effect against hostile ships endeavouring to enter our harbours. As England seeks only for peace and security, any improvement in weapons which favour defence more than attack will be viewed in this country with approbation.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

THE inaugural meeting of the Church Congress was held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 3rd inst.

The Bishop of Manchester delivered the presidential address. He controverted the assertion, which, he said, had been frequently made of late, that Church Congresses had had their day. No diocesan conference could express the opinion or represent the feeling of the members of the Church of England. If anything could supersede the Church Congress it must be the newly-appointed House of Laymen. A fact needing consideration was the persistent increase of crippling poverty in civilised Europe, side by side with the growth of wealth and luxury. If, however, it be said that this was a poor man's question, he must demur to such a statement. Not only did the spread of destitution create and intensify a discontent which threatened the very existence of civilised society, but its effects darkened every sensitive mind. The more truly Christian a man was, the more he regarded his fellowmen with the fraternal love of Christ, the more would he suffer at the sight of this intolerable misery, and the more earnestly would he strive to find a remedy for it.

In the afternoon sectional meetings were held concurrently at the Free Trade Hall, the Concert Hall, and the Town Hall. At the Free Trade Hall the subject for consideration was the Church in Wales. Mr. Dillwyn Llewellyn, in the course of a paper on tithes, expressed deep disappointment at the failure of the Government to pass the Tithe Bill, and declared that no tithe rents would be collected by distraint without disturbances. If, however, procedure in the county court were substituted for distraint and triennial for septennial averages, the disturbances would cease.

In the evening "Positivism, its Truth, and its Fallacies" was taken as another sectional subject at the Concert Hall.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., contributed a paper entitled "The Religion of Humanity." He remarked at the outset that what he had to say related solely to the religious element of "Positivism," and its adequacy to meet the highest needs of man. As it was certain that there might be supernaturalism without religious feeling, so also they need not deny that there might be something in the nature of religious feeling without supernaturalism. The belief in a future state was one of the most striking differences between phenomenal and supernatural religion, and was one upon which no agreement or compromise was possible. It was true or false, and his purpose was to contribute a few observations towards a quantitative estimate of the immediate gain or loss to the highest interests of mankind which would follow a substitution of the Positivist for the Christian theory on the subject. The "religion of humanity," divorced from any other religion, was professed by but a small and peculiar sect, and it remained to be proved whether if Christianity were destroyed a "religion of humanity" could long maintain the atmosphere in which alone it could permanently flourish. Those who could contemplate such a possibility with equanimity must either be indifferent to the triumph of morality, ignorant of human nature, or sanguine as to the issues of the struggles between the forces of good and evil. In his belief Positivism must, even within the limits of mundane experience, prove inferior as a moralising agent to Christianity.

The Bishop of Ripon, Canon Little, and other speakers afterwards addressed the meeting,

SIR J. GORST ON INDIA.

SIR JOHN GORST, Under-Secretary for India, was present on the 28th inst. at a luncheon given to the delegates of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at the Barry Dock Works, Cardiff. Replying to the toast of "The Visitors," he said.

He was reminded by the spectacle which he had seen that day of another country with which he had been now for some years closely and officially connected—he meant India. There was no country in the world which stood more urgently in need of the expenditure of money upon great public works than Indian. It would make the people of the country happier and richer. It would develop the resources of the country itself, and it would give the British people at home an enormous outlet for their trade. Unhappily, India was not so favourably situated as South Wales in respect of the possibility of expenditure upon public works. The Government could not afford it. They had to spend the revenue which could be raised from the people of that country with the most rigid economy in order to make both ends meet, and there were great and urgently required public works now standing still because the Government was not in possession of the means with which to execute them. Private enterprise, to which they had fondly looked as possibly ready to throw itself into the breach, had not yet, he supposed, sufficient confidence in the remunerative character of public works in India to execute them to the extent to which they were required. He could only hope that the day might come when that great country of which he had spoken might, in its economical condition, be so far like South Wales as to find people ready and willing to develop its resources, and not to allow it to stand still for want of that great outlay of money upon public works which had redounded in the past, and would in the future so greatly redound to the prosperity of this country.

Responding for "The House of Commons," at the banquet given on Sept, 29 by the Newport town authorities to the deputies from the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Sir John Gorst said.

Whatever views might be held by his hearers, they would agree it was desirable that the British House of Commons should be the mirror of the nation—that all parties and opinions, all prejuidces even, should find vigorous representation ; and that thereby, every opinion and principle being put to the test of discussion and publicity, that which was foolish and weak might perish, and that which was true and vigorous and real might survive. That was the spectacle afforded by the House of Commons. He was reminded of the observation of the philosopher in "Faust." Mephistopheles ruminated over the zeal, violence, and extravagance of young men, but he made this profound remark—that all the yeast, all the ferment, came at last to be clear rich wine. And so it was with the House of Commons. The violence and extravagance of the political parties gave at length sound and good government, in which the people would long place their confidence.

THE TROUBLES IN AFRICA.

INTELLIGENCE of the disturbed state of events in Africa still dribbles in ; and—there is an item of news from Berlin, relative to the German Emin Relief Expedition, which, if it be correct, is of considerable importance.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON THE WEST COAST.

Fuller particulars are given of the expedition sent up to the Krepi country to punish the natives for the murder of Captain Dalrymple in April. Captain Dalrymple had gone into the interior to settle a dispute between two native tribes. He had with him a force of fifty Houssas, and as the natives at fault declined to attend a "palaver," he entered their town and arrested several of the head men. On leaving the place the force was fired upon by a party of concealed natives, and the captain and two of his men were shot dead. The force sent out recently to avenge this outrage consisted of 175 Houssa troops, under the command of Captain C. E. Akers, with Mr. C. R. Williams as Commissioner. On their march to Krepi they were reinforced by bodies of friendly natives until the expedition numbered about 1,000 men. On approaching the town of Taviewe the enemy were discovered in force, and a severe and obstinate engagement took place. The British force, who had with them four 7-pounders and a rocket apparatus, ultimately defeated the enemy with heavy loss, roughly estimated at about 500 men. They then entered the town. The British force also suffered loss, however, ten of the Houssas and about fifty of the natives being killed. Captain Akers made prisoners of the two principal chiefs, and also of the mother of the late King, and all three were brought down to the coast. They were tried at Acora for the murder of Captain Dalrymple, but were acquitted on a point of jurisdiction, and they are to be sent to Elmina by the steamer Teneriffe.

THE GERMAN EMIN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Independence Belge* states that he has earned from a trustworthy source that the German Emin Relief Expedition, under Lieutenant Wissmann, has been provisionally abandoned, an order for its suspension having been issued from the Imperial Chancellery. The reason assigned is that the German Government apprehends a general rising of the natives in Africa, which would compel Germany either to abandon Lieutenant Wissmann to his fate or entail upon an adventurous enterprise to assist him. The Imerial authorities, therefore, deem it better to wait until the present native agitation has subsided.

MRS. MONA CAIRD AND THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

THE long and dreary discussion of the question "Is Marriage a Failure ?" which has occupied so much space in the *Daily Telegraph* for a couple of months past, has been brought to a close, being wound up by a long letter from Mrs. Mona Caird, whose article in the *Westminster Review* gave rise to the discussion.

Mrs. Caird begins by reviewing some of the more readable letter that have appeared. The reasons for failure or success in marriage given by the correspondents are thus summed up :—Reasons for failure : Husbands' clubs, ill-temper, a pretty wife, living beyond your income, want of due submission on part of wife, nagging, not being "happy-faced," not having a smile of welcome always ready to receive husband on his return (this reminds one of the famous burglar disarmed by a smile), marrying the first comer for want of social opportunity, marrying girls who are young ladies, marrying girls who are not young ladies, being selfish, being poor, having headaches, not keeping accounts, feeling tired, saying you think the home you came from preferable to the home you came to, making your husband's friends miserable, drinking, insipient, softening of the brain, a tendency to homicidal mania, and so on in endless variety. Among the causes of success are to be noted a taste for preparing dainty dishes for your husband, not telling him of his faults, reforming him very gradually, having a charmingly decorated table in a cheerfully arranged room, being dainty in appearance, kissing your husband with rapid certainty whenever he shows the slightest tendency to be unpleasant. The exasperation which such conduct would cause in some people ought to be taken into careful consideration lest tragedies ensue from following of this advice. What seems to me most satisfactory in the correspondence is the consciousness frequently displayed of the need of reform, not only in the marriage laws, but our home life and social intercourse.

Mrs. Caird, remarking on the fact that she has been accused of desiring to introduce a system of marriage so entirely unrestrained that it would be indistinguishable from promiscuity, says :—This is certainly a false accusation : but I have not been overwhelmingly anxious to reiterate my denial, feeling sure that there was not the slightest danger of English people surrendering even the most glaring abuses of their marriage system without a valiant tussle for the threatened treasures; while on the other hand, I felt convinced that suggestions perpetually explained and fenced round from all possible misconception would fail to bring into prominence the true principle from which, as I think, the movement ought to take its impetus—namely, the right of every individual to freedom of action on condition of his respecting a similar freedom in others. The principle towards which modern reforms in marriage ought to point is the frank recognition of the equality of all subjects—male and female—before the law, and also the recognition that every member of the community ought to be free to enter into what contracts he pleases, provided he injures no other individual and does not interfere with the welfare of the community.

But now, says Mrs. Caird, it may be well to state once more that there has been misunderstanding of my meaning about free marriage. Had I meant a union intentionally temporary, I should not have used the word marriage. The State has to choose which form of union it will ratify and enforce for those couples who may apply for its protection, and it naturally chooses what must be called the national or the monogamic form of union. We cannot ask a State to register and protect any union which does not propose to be for life, dissoluble only when the terms of the contract are broken. If caprice were guarded against by decreeing, as Mr. Lowe suggests, the lapse of a year between the notice of a desire for divorce (subject to contract) and the divorce itself, I see no reason for believing that the free-contract system, properly managed, would cause more frequent divorces than now take place ; that is, supposing the social reforms to be going on at the same time—a condition necessary to the full success of all legal improvements. The plan of having marriages terminable at will in ten, fifteen, or twenty years does not strike me as inherently impossible ; but it has the evil effect of seeming to lower the ideal of national monogamy, and would, I think, be far less satisfactory than making marriage a lifelong union dissoluble according to the terms of the contract. The first step for us to take, as it seems to me, is to alter the divorce laws as radically as public opinion will permit, and to reform the other laws affecting marriage at the same time and in the same degree. Then, as soon as possible—simultaneously, if it can be—to offer a choice of several legal contracts to the couple to choose from. Latter on would come the entire freedom of contract—subject only to the limitation specified—and thence gradually the entire redemption of marriage and the dying out of prostitution.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major R. S. Brown, Offg Comdt.
B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, October 23, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places and until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays, and Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

3. The Range will be available on the 25th instant, when an Instructor will be present, and on every alternate day, until further orders.

4. Vol. H. Lorimore, A "Company," is granted six months' leave of absence from this dates.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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The OINTMENT called
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And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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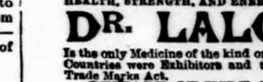

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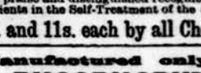

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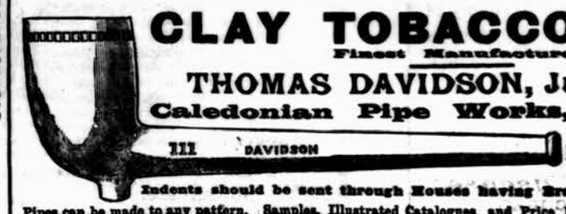

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

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And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

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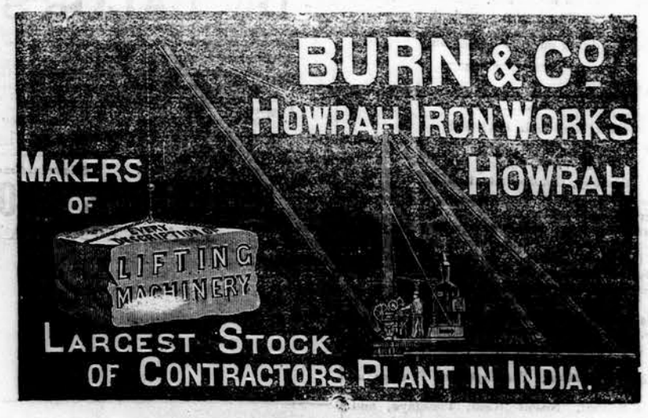

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AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...	...per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaught	...	... „ „ „	4 0
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Alpha	...	... „ „ „	2 8
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Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...	...per box of 100 Rs.	8 8
Carolina	...	... „ „ „ „	6 8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL, HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds.	...	...per box of 50 Rs.	15 0
Regal del Principe...		... „ „ „ 25 „	6 0
Regal dela Reina		... „ „ „ 25 „	5 0
Trabucos	...	... „ „ „ 25 „	3 0
Caliope	...	... „ „ „ 50 „	5 0
Semirami	...	... „ „ „ 100 „	0 8

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4 8
Do.	„ 2 „ „ „	4 0
Do.	„ 3 „ „ „	3 8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners, and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight" No. 1- per 100 Rs. 3

Do. „ 2- „ 100 „ 3

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D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY,	CALCUTTA,	COLOMBO,
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - }
Mess Presidents - - } **Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.**
Club Stewards - - - }

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

H. J. M. MELLOR,

MAKER OF

CIRCULAR HOSIERY MACHINERY

MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

STOCKINETTE CLOTHS.

Winding Engines, &c.

LOWER BROWN STREET. LEICESTER.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this **"Crab-Apple Blossoms"** scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is **"Crab-Apple Blossoms,"** a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,

Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.

Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER CONSTIPATION HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. SAINT HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,

Bombay.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

TRADE **"SANITAS"** MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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